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'Doctrine' reduces Israel's role Carter mapping new M.E. strategy

By Fouzi Al-Asmar
and Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — The Carter administration is mapping our a long-range strategy for the Middle East that significantly reduces Israel's role as an American strategic asset in the region.

The new strategy, known popularly as the "Carter Doctrine", is expected to be made public later this month. The result of policy planning concepts that have been developed over the past seven years, this strategy will involve an increased U.S. military presence in the region, closer cooperation with the Arab states of the Middle East, and reduced dependence on Israel as a strategic ally.

To encourage broad Arab support — on both the government and popular levels — the United States will undertake a major effort to solve the Palestinian problem.

Officials here have finally begun to realize that resolving the Palestinian question is a vital U.S. strategic interest in the region. Contributing to a just solution of the problem will go far toward building Arab confidence in the United States, and will take considerable domestic pressure off those moderate Arab governments that have supported the U.S. in the region, officials believe.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance hinted at administration plans for a new Palestinian initiative in an interview last week with the *New York Times*.

Vance said the U.S. was determined to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy. He said President Carter's special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz would be visiting the Middle East soon, and would make special trips to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco to assure those countries' leaders that the U.S. would be launching a major drive to solve the Palestinian problem.

U.S. efforts on behalf of the Palestinians are expected to be quiet, low-key diplomatic initiatives until the presidential elections in November — to avert a potentially damaging public clash between Carter and the powerful pro-Israeli interests in the United States, a clash that could cripple the president's re-election chances.

But after the November elections — assuming Carter is re-elected the president is planning to make a public issue of Palestinian rights, sources say.

The administration has already privately advised many Arab governments of Carter's post-election intentions in this regard, the sources report.

The new American strategy on the Middle East is in response to the ongoing crises in the Arabian Gulf-Indian Ocean region, which are seen to threaten the oil lifelines of the Western world. But major elements of the strategy have been discussed in high administration circles ever since the 1973 Middle East war and the resulting Arab oil embargo.

American Jewish leaders and other Israeli supporters here have seen the new U.S. policy coming for quite some time. The Israeli lobby in the United States is genuinely frightened by the implications of the "Carter Doctrine", and has taken steps in recent weeks to try to halt the official drift away from Israel and towards the Arab and Muslim worlds.

'Doctrine' reduces Israel's role

The basis for the new American Middle East Strategy is the firm conviction of certain key U.S. officials that America's real strategic interests — in terms of oil, export markets, and superpower geopolitics — lie with the Arabs, rather than Israel.

This view, while not universally shared within the administration, is gaining strength in the wake of the Iran and Afghanistan crises. More converts are being won daily to the belief that failure to woo broad Arab support would mean surrendering the strategically vital Middle East to Soviet influence or outright control.

U.S. policy planners are coming to believe that there is little if anything Israel can contribute to American strategic interests in the region.

First official doubts Israel's ability to serve as a surrogate "policeman" for American interests in the Middle East cropped up after the 1973 war. During that conflict, Israel was unable to crush the Arab armies, and some Pentagon analysts concluded that it was the massive influx of sophisticated U.S. arms rather than Israeli combat skills that saved Israel from total defeat.

The Camp David peace negotiations led to a further change in official U.S. views of Israel. The Carter administration found Egypt to be cooperative and anxious to reach a settlement; the Israelis on the other hand, were perceived as stonewalling. The reluctance of the Begin government to make concessions caused some administration officials to question Israeli motives for the first time, and in some cases to conclude that Israel did not want a comprehensive peace with the Arabs after all.

Camp David also changed U.S. perceptions of the moderate Arab states. Carter's advisers had genuinely believed that Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and other friendly states would support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. When these countries refused to go along, the Carter administration was forced to rethink its entire peace strategy — this time taking into consideration regional factors, inter-Arab relationships, and the domestic situations facing the leaderships of the various Arab states.

U.S. strategists now see an array of pragmatic reasons — some economic, some strategic — for maintaining good relationships with the Arab states, even such "radical" countries as Algeria, Libya, and particularly Iraq. (Arab sources here expect considerable progress soon on a U.S.-Iraqi rapprochement.)

To improve ties with the Arabs, the administration realizes it must throttle back on its relationship with Israel, particularly in the military and strategic spheres.

While Israel perceives itself as the pro-Western bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region, U.S. policy planners now doubt whether the Jewish state can be of any practical use to the United States in this regard.

Strategists here see the Palestinian problem — and Israel's refusal to deal with it — as an "eternal thorn" that prevents the Jewish state from playing a major strategic role in the region vis-a-vis Soviet expansionism.

Israel could not intervene on behalf of the United States in any Arab country to block Soviet moves, the strategists believe.

Such intervention would be vehemently opposed by all Arab states — even the moderate countries friendly to U.S. interests.

An indication of the Carter administration's reluctance to use Israel for strategic purposes was seen in the recent joint U.S.-Egyptian air exercises involving the AWACS flying command post.

The fact that the U.S. chose Egypt rather than Israel to participate in these exercises shows the administration's sensitivity to Arab concerns over an Israeli strategic role in the region.

Israel's supporters in the United States meanwhile, are trying frantically to reverse the emerging U.S. Middle East strategy and restore Israel to its former position as protector of American interests.

American Jewish leaders met recently behind closed doors with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and tried to extract from him a concession that Israel was still a strategic asset to the United States.

Brown told the Jewish leaders the United States could do very little "in practice" when it came to using Israel for military or strategic purposes.

The Pentagon chief cited the negative reaction such a move would have in the Arab and Muslim worlds. The sources said.

While Israel may be prepared to provide the U.S. with airbase and port facilities in the event of a major crisis in the region, the Pentagon does not favor military cooperation.

The State Department agrees with this stand, sources report.

The Israeli lobby in the United States, in an attempt to reverse this view, has set up a nationwide organization called the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs.

This institute, which includes a number of prominent Jewish leaders on its membership rolls, is preparing an "educational campaign."

The goal of the campaign is to persuade Americans that Israel is still strategically important to the United States, and should play an active role in any U.S. moves to counter Soviet aggression in the Middle East.

The institute is headed by the controversial Dr. Stephen Bryen, a former staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who was quietly eased out of his congressional job last year amid charges he was providing classified Pentagon documents to the Israelis.

The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and other pro-Israeli groups here are expected to make an all-out effort this year to re-establish the myth of Israeli strategic importance, in the eyes of the administration, Congress and the public at large.

But the campaign is not given much chance of success by political observers.

Support for Israel has been on the decline for several years, and aggressive lobbying efforts to reverse the trend have only served to alienate more and more officials and congressmen.

The "Carter Doctrine" is expected to prevail despite Israeli lobbying here, and the president's actions are likely to be supported by the Senate and the House at least on crucial votes that involve key strategic matters.

As Fitaihi was speaking the price of gold in Jeddah rose to just over SR90,000 per kilogram of 36 ounces.

Fitaihi said as international tensions increase and the world political situation verges on world war, people will rush to buy gold as a cushion against the future. "With tensions rising," he said "gold becomes the currency of last resort as confidence in other currencies falls."

He does not believe that the price of gold will return to its formerly modest levels when a kilogram in Jeddah cost SR35,000. On the contrary, he added, the trend is that gold will continue rising until it becomes a rare metal in the hands of a relatively few people.

The prices of diamonds and other precious stones have remained more or less stable as investors focused on the glittering metal.

Gold climbs to \$823 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 19 (AP) — The price of gold climbed to \$823 an ounce here Saturday after soaring more than \$100 on European markets in the biggest single-day leap in the history of bullion trading.

A troy ounce of gold for London delivery sold for \$823.67 at the end of Hong Kong's half-day trading session Saturday, up \$13.02 from Friday's close. It had opened at \$798.62 an ounce.

Amid growing concerns over tensions in Iran and Afghanistan, the metal reached a record \$845 Friday in trading on the Zurich exchange.



President Tito

Bulletin on Tito delayed

BELGRADE, Jan. 19 (R) — President Tito's doctors Saturday delayed without explanation their normal midday bulletin on the state of his health, heightening concern about his condition after an unsuccessful operation last Sunday.

Informed sources said that the 87-year-old president was suffering from gangrene after surgery to clear the blockage in an artery of his left leg.

Although there was no official comment, the sources said Tito's doctors faced major problems in trying to decide this week on how to save the president's life.

Apart from Gangrene, they said, the problems included a weakening of President Tito's heart following his operation, diabetic complications and his tolerance of anaesthesia.

They said he took almost three days to recover fully from the effects of anaesthesia after the operation, although the normal period was less than 12 hours.

His panel of eight doctors, all of the medical professors, have so far issued a daily bulletin, carried by the official news agency Tanjug shortly after noon.

But Tanjug issued an advisory note to editors Sunday on its domestic service saying that the regular bulletin would be suspended about 6 p.m. (1700 GMT). It gave no explanation.

President Tito, life president of the state and the ruling Communist Party, is being treated in the cardio-vascular section of the main hospital in Ljubljana, north-west Yugoslavia.

In Washington the United States has expressed confidence that Yugoslavia would maintain its independence and unity without President Tito.

Noting the Yugoslav leader's serious illness, the State Department said Belgrade had not sought any security commitment from the United States.

"We think Yugoslavia can take care of itself in the time ahead," spokesman Hodding Carter said. "Yugoslavia has not sought a security commitment, nor has one been offered."

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2 Israeli pilots die in plane crash

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Jan. 19 (R) — Two Israeli pilots died when their twin-engine Piaggio aircraft crashed on a demonstration flight here, it was announced Saturday.

Statement from the headquarters of the ruling Malawi Congress Party said the Israeli-made aircraft crashed last Monday after one of the engines failed while the pilots were demonstrating low flying.

It said the aircraft was one of four brought to Malawi for a demonstration before members of the League of Malawi Women.

President Kamuzu Banda had promised the women he would buy the four aircraft to help them move around the country during their work for the ruling party, the statement said.

No further details were available.

Pakistan beefs up frontier defenses

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Pakistan is reported beefing up its defenses along its 1,920-kilometer border with Afghanistan as Afghan Muslim rebels flee toward the frontier and sanctuary one step ahead of pursuing Soviet helicopter gunships and tanks.

The United News of India reported the Pakistani buildup Friday, saying seven divisions and a large armored force have been deployed along the border. The report, quoting military observers in the Afghan capital of Kabul, said all Pakistani air bases in the region were ordered on alert.

The Soviets, who began pouring an estimated 100,000 men into Afghanistan on Christmas Day to prop up the nation's embattled pro-Soviet government, reportedly have the out-gunned Muslim insurgents on the run, according to an account from Kabul by the Spanish News Agency EFE.

Many of the rebels were said to be seeking refuge in remote, snow-shielded mountain villages, while others headed for Pakistan, which has given sanctuary to thousands of Afghan refugees.

Harsh winter weather in the rugged Afghan countryside was hampering Soviet operations against the rebels, the U.S. State Department said.

The rebels, fighting a succession of Marxist governments in Kabul over the past 20 months and a Soviet occupation force for the past three weeks, were reported focusing their resistance in the snowy mountains of the northeast.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops are expected to begin operations of their own against Afghan rebels in the near future independently of Afghanistan's army, U.S. Defense Department sources said Friday.

The U.S. intelligence assessment is that the Soviet Union cannot depend on the weakened Afghan army to root out rebel challenges to the Marxist government in Kabul, the sources said.

A more dominant role for the Soviet troops in Afghanistan would almost certainly involve far bloodier fighting than has been reported so far, the sources suggested.

The Afghan army, elements of which had to be subdued when the Soviet troops moved into Kabul last month, has suffered mass defections and may not have been enthusiastic fighting fellow countrymen.

Some U.S. officials have said that a concerted Soviet effort to root rebels along the Afghan borders could lead to "hot pursuit" by Soviet troops across the border into Pakistan.

In Moscow, a political lecturer said Soviet forces have suffered no losses in Afghanistan and have not engaged in combat. U.S. reports have estimated Russian casualties at more than 1,000 killed or wounded.

There was no independent confirmation of the reports. American journalists, ordered

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'Detestable and unacceptable'

Fahd hits at Soviet action in Afghanistan

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying that interference in the internal affairs of another state is a "detestable and unacceptable matter."

Interviewed by the Paris-based *Al Watan Al Arabi* weekly news magazine Prince Fahd said that the interference of a superpower in such a manner will prompt smaller countries to do undertake similar adventures.

"This is one of the grave matters" of the present times, he said. The government of Saudi Arabia is opposed to interference in the affairs of other states, and cannot in any way approve of the use of force in solving problems.

It is not a question of the size of population, he said, which may allow a state of 50 million people to attack and take over another of five million. "If this becomes the prevailing principle then there would be a serious danger to the peace, stability and freedom being advocated by the West and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union keeps claiming that its principles represent freedom and democracy."

He said the Kingdom as an Islamic state feels affected by any events that affect Islam anywhere, and "we feel obliged to try anything to alleviate the suffering of any Islamic nation. But we cannot claim to be able to do anything outside the responsibility of Islamic and Arab nations, in the first place."

The government of Saudi Arabia continues to consult with other Islamic states as to what should be done about the situation in Afghanistan, because it cannot do anything single handed, he said.

Prince Fahd also said that foreign reporting of the events of the Holy Mosque in Mecca was aimed against the Kingdom, in order to hurt it, and in favor of Israel. "But it had no effect inside the country because the people here are convinced of the wisdom of the government actions, and convinced that it acted according to the principles of the Sharia."

He said that recent transfers of military personnel had nothing to do with the events

On information

Abdo Yamani lauds policy

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani has thanked Crown Prince Fahd for his recent directives to the country's information media.

Riyadh U to discuss reaction to invasion

RIYADH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — The Faculty of Arts of Riyadh University will hold a seminar Monday on *How to Confront the Red Invasion of Afghanistan*. Participating in the seminar will be Dr. Abdul Hamid Abu Suleiman, lecturer in the Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Ahmad Ridha, from Afghanistan and Zein Al-Abidin Al-Rekabi, lecturer in Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University. It will be chaired by Dr. Mohieddin Khalil, head of the Islamic Culture School in the Faculty of arts.

at the Mosque, but had been decided upon two months before then. "If they had anything to do with that we could have easily postponed them for another year. But those affected knew that, and that is why the government found it unnecessary to wait much longer."

Asked about the coming exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel and the situation in the Middle East, Prince Fahd said it was painful to see an Israeli embassy in Egypt. Egypt is one third of the Arab nation.

"Had there been a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories some people might have said that President Sadat had reached a certain result and that we should support Egypt, but nothing of the sort has taken place."

Some might find it justifiable if Israel finally withdrew from the occupied lands in Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. "But even this question of self-government being discussed by Sadat is entirely rejected by Begin."

He said it was in the Saudi Arabian interest to coordinate mutual interests in the Gulf, in oil or in anything else. "It is our joint obligation to coordinate in every possible way. That is happening at present."

The decision of the North Yemeni government to buy Soviet arms was exaggerated by newspapers and news agencies, he said.

"Our two countries are in full agreement and I do not imagine North Yemen will do anything that would hurt itself. As for us, we are doing anything we can to help Yemen, and we are supplying it with all it needs."

Prince Fahd said the Saudi Arabian government had no ambitions or designs in Yemen, except to see it develop socially and economically "and that is why we are doing our best to build hospitals, schools, roads and other projects."

There is continuous consultation between the two governments and "there is no foundation of truth in what the papers allege."

Relations with the United States were

excellent, and there was nothing to fear from American friendship. "The United States is responding to all our requests for military and technological assistance."

"Some states are trying to divide our two governments, and it is a pity that some newspapers and agencies keep repeating that Saudi Arabia is within the American sphere of influence or that there are American military bases here."

"I can say categorically that there is nothing of the sort. The recent visit by an American military mission had nothing to do with bases. They did not even raise the issue with us."

Returning to the assault on the Holy Haram, the Crown Prince said: "So far we consider it a local situation of limited dimensions. We have not so far found any evidence indicating it was engineered outside or even had any bases inside the country." In the beginning, he said, a group of local people used to preach in the mosques and other places in a way which was found incompatible with the spirit of Islam. They were detained several times and pledges were taken from them to remain attached to the correct principles of Islam.

The Crown Prince said that this band, which had explained the faith in a manner that was not conducive to Islam, was under surveillance. But in early November the members of this band decided, investigations revealed, that the Mahdi had appeared and that he was one among them.

They had confessed to having agreed on Nov. 14 to enter the Haram on Nov. 20 and to declare their allegiance to the so-called Mahdi. They said that two or three days before they bought arms, while some others were already in possession of small arms and revolvers.

Some of them said that if it was a religious matter and if Mahdi had really appeared, it was not necessary to use weapons, as the Mahdi would be favored by God.

But others said "we want to convince people of the Mahdi by one means or another, even if we have to use arms", the Crown Prince said.

He added that they actually brought forth the so-called Mahdi, who was convinced of his new personality despite perhaps having doubts in the beginning. But when he was told that many people saw him as such in their dreams, the idea grew on him on the basis that so long as people thought that why should he not believe himself?

The Crown Prince estimated there were 200 attackers. When they entered the Haram in the morning they started closing its gates from inside. After the Imam had completed the dawn prayer, one of them stood to declare that they had come with the awaited Mahdi. He asked those present to declare their allegiance to him.

At the same time, the band closed the gates, started ascending the minarets and dispersing into the dormitories. In this process, they killed a number of unarmed Haram police, and everyone else in uniform.

Prince Fahd said that the state took all the

measures it should have done and "in fact we thought that this clique would be convinced (of their wrong action) and surrender without any bloodshed. I was at that time in Tunis and I was told that when the authorities sensed that the matter was far beyond surrender and there was fighting and killing in the Haram, they decided to prolong the events, for two reasons. Firstly, they tried to take the pilgrims and worshippers out of the Haram unharmed and, secondly they thought how best they could avoid damage to the Mosque."

The prince added that the state did not take any action until it had sought the religious ruling from the ulema, since the events concerned a most sacred place. After the pilgrims were successfully taken out, he said, the renegades were given warning with an announcement that everyone who surrendered himself would be granted safety and pardoned within the dictates of the law. They only answered by firing. When every attempt proved in vain, the security forces were ordered to move to protect the sanctity of the Holy Haram and the Kaaba and to put the matter to an end.

When the attackers refused to respond to any calls or warnings, government forces attacked until all were arrested, he said.

The Crown Prince added that after the Haram was purged of the renegades, the authorities began investigations. It was revealed that this band was convinced that man was the Mahdi, and all their actions took place on the basis of this conviction. When the false Mahdi was killed, they came to their senses. But it was too late.

"I don't think they intended to deceive each other; instead they were deceived by the one called the Mahdi. According to preliminary



TANK: Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan inspects an armored unit of the forces during his tour of the Northern Region. He returned to Riyadh Saturday.

many confessions, they felt they were wrong in their perception of the Mahdi. But their admission of guilt after killing innocent Muslims had no value," he said.

The government received unanimous and unstinted support from all categories of Saudi Arabinians and religious scholars, and all urged the state to take strong and deterrent measures against those who terrorized pilgrims and worshippers, killed innocent people and orphaned their children, he added.

"We, as a government, do not wish to act upon our own conviction alone, but we seek the conviction of the ulema, who are the pillars that give us support in matters of our life. We take no step against any person unless it is approved by the Sharia. On this basis, the

case was handed over to two of the ulema to listen to them directly and without any pressure.

The crime was particularly grave, as it involved the killing of innocent people, security men and of those who asked them to surrender. They killed people in the streets as well as inside the Mosque, and surrendered only after they were overpowered with the force of arms."

Prince Fahd said that the force which attacked them was big, and that was why troops were picked off one by one. He reiterated that "they did not surrender but exercised self-defense and attacked very violently in the basement and its mazes until the last of them was arrested."

chief works hard for somebody else to earn more. The Saudi Arabian editor is motivated only by high ideals and nationalistic considerations. The profession of journalist itself is not really attractive or easy. It requires more sacrifices and hard work than the money it yields. So much so that a certain Saudi Arabian journalist has been trying for quite a long time to quit the job; but every time he retires, he is called upon or even mobilized to save a sinking magazine or newspaper. Every time he saves the situation then resigns again and again.

Wouldn't it be appropriate to compensate those forgotten soldiers of the country, some of whom worked so hard during the events that took place at the Holy Haram that they fell ill and almost had a heart attack.

The Saudi Arabian press also should at least be properly shielded against the competition of foreign newspapers and magazines. In other words, the competition should be fair whatever is taboo for the local press should be taboo for the foreign press, and vice versa.

Saudi Comment

By Turk Abdullah Sudairi
Al-Riyadh

In two consecutive articles in *Al-Riyadh* Thursday and Saturday, the chief editor Turk Abdullah Al-Sudairi urged the Saudi government to give more subsidies to the local press and support it as it does other enterprises.

While the state has devoted a great deal of attention to all work and productive sectors of the country, covered any deficit and exerted maximum efforts to ensure the success of industrialization and agricultural programs, the subsidy given to newspapers is no longer compatible with the requirements of development. Saudi Arabian newspapers now have several offices in Europe and the United States and branch offices in various parts of Saudi Arabia. They take enormous amounts of money, including progressive salaries and houses, and the distribution process itself is becoming more and more costly.

Moreover, the local press is pursuing "a candid information policy" whereby it



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RECORDED

Derby matches end in draws

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 — Jeddah's Ittihad retains its one point lead at the top of the premier League after the two big local derbies ended in draws at the weekend. In Jeddah, today Ittihad and Ahli drew 0-0 in front of a packed crowd in the national stadium, while second-placed Nasr could only manage a 2-2 result against 1979 League champion Hilal in Riyadh Thursday.

Ittihad has 14 points, one ahead of Nasr, at the halfway mark in the league program. With Hilal in third place on 12 points and Ahli lying fourth only a point behind Hilal, the league is still wide-open.

In the relegation tussle in Riyadh Friday, shebab put five goals past a luckless Ohood. The Medina side is now four points adrift at the foot of the table and must be considered a likely candidate for relegation.

In the middle of the table clashes, draw expert Nahda notched up its seventh draw in nine matches in a 1-1 tie with Dammam rivals Kadasia. Nahda stays in fifth place in the table, but Kadasia, on the seven point mark, is level with Shebab and with Wehda and Irfiq who drew 0-0 Thursday.

All four teams will be out to gain the necessary points to avoid going down to the First Division next year with Ohood.

The eagerly-awaited clash between King's Cup holder Ahli and League leader Ittihad in Jeddah was a technically interesting game, but it lacked the goals which would have excited the large crowd.

Both defenses were on top and gave the forwards few opportunities to show their shooting power. In midfield West German players Theo Buecker and Erich Beer tried hard to create chances for the Ittihad attack but could not find a way past the resolute Gendoub in the Ahli defense.

Both players played too deep to get into scoring position themselves, and with Buecker unable to make his usual powerful runs from deep in his own half the Ittihad side never looked like creating scoring chances.

In attack Issa Hamdan put in a lot of effort, but could make little impression on Gendoub, Sammado or his second half substitute Wahid Johar. Abu Samra and Najda, who was replaced by Ahmad Bayat in the second half, never got into the match and were well policed by Ahli full-backs Mariki and Fahd Eid.

Ahli had a similar problem. Ahmad Saghir



Imad Khojaly

and Tarek Diab set up some neat moves in the middle of the field, but with the Ahli attack lacking Amrin Dabbo, Imad Khojaly was left to plough a lone furrow up front.

Khojaly, with his ability to turn quickly and wriggle past defenders, caused the Ittihad defense a few anxious moments, but captain Hamid Subhi and Ottman Marzoq were generally able to crowd him out. Marzoq was an impressive figure at the heart of the Ittihad defense.

He came into the side last season as a midfield player, but with Saad Break moving from right to left back and Issa Hawaja shifting from sweeper to right back, Marzoq has grabbed the opportunity to show his composure and skill playing behind Hamid Subhi.

With both sides obviously tense and unwilling to give little away, the match never really achieved the free-flowing excitement the crowd was hoping for. The first chance came after 14 minutes when Buecker floated a long cross from the left onto Issa Hamdan's head, but the international striker could not get enough power behind his header, and Adel Rawas dived to turn away the effort.

Ahli almost opened the scoring on the half-hour mark when Tarek Diab fed Imad Khojaly on the edge of the box. The striker shimmied through and slipped the ball to Faeerie on the left edge of the box. His rocket-like left foot drive beat Alaa Rawas in the Ittihad goal but rebounded from the near post and Tariq Khayal was unable to beat

Rawas with his follow-up shot.

The game continued to fluctuate in midfield with only occasional incisive attacks. Khojaly lifted a shot just over the bar after 31 minutes, and Beer, after playing a neat 1-2 with Hamdan, saw his shot turned away for a corner.

The second-half pattern was much the same. Twice in the first 15 minutes Ittihad corners were fumbled by Adel Rawas and the ball was only cleared after frantic scrambles at the Ahli line.

The closest either side came to finding the net was in the 60th minute when an Imad Khojaly snap-shot from the right edge of the penalty area, beat the goalkeeper but came off the far post.

Both sides seemed to accept that they were not going to find the net, although Abu Samra for Ittihad and Ahmad Saghir for Ahli had 25 yard shots just over the bar. In the end a draw was a fair result from what had been an evenly-contested match.

The Riyadh Derby between second-placed Nasr and third-placed Hilal, also ended level but contained four goals, several controversial moments and the sending-off of Brazilian star Rivelino.

All the goals came in the first 30 minutes. Nasr opened the scoring with a Majid Abdul-lah penalty, but Hilal equalized through Nasr Imam, also from the penalty spot.

The goal of the game came in the 21st minute when Hilal was awarded a free-kick five yards in from the touchline and 35 yards out from goal. Rivelino stepped up to take the kick and his left-foot drive was still rising as it flew across goalkeeper Salim Mirwan and into the roof of the net.

On the half-hour mark Nasr drew level when an Abdullah-Abdrabbo free-kick from 30 yards ricocheted off the defensive wall and past the stranded Ibrahim Youssif.

The game was being fiercely contested by both sides, and the aggression came to a head after 33 minutes when Rivelino flew into a tackle with both feet high in the air. The referee was right on the spot and had no

hesitation in showing the red card to the Brazilian for this foolish lunge.

Despite the extra man Nasr could not force the winner. Yousef Khamis was prominent in midfield, but Majid and Abdurabo were strangely quiet up front. Nasr's best effort came on the hour when Darwish sent a left foot free-kick against the Hilal cross-bar but Gzelino, following up fast, could only nod the ball past the post as it came back to him at an awkward angle.

Hilal, despite playing with only ten men, looked capable of pulling off a surprise, but lacked Rivelino's finishing edge up front. The most dangerous attacks came on the left touchline from Tunisian winger Najib Imam, but the forward came in from some tough treatment from the Nasr defense.

Najib is a fast direct winger, but lacks the balance needed to be able to ride tackles and stay with the ball. He can justifiably claim that he should get more protection from the referee, but frequently could gain from the advantage rule if he could survive the tackle and stay on his feet with the full-back straddled on the ground.

Despite his prompting Hilal was unable to put Salim Mirwan under serious pressure, and with the Nasr strikers off-form, the game finished in the draw which keeps both sides behind Ittihad in the race for the title.

Results:						
Ahli	0:0					
Nasr	2:2	Hilal				
Shebab	5:0	Ohood				
Nahda	1:1	Kadasia				
Irfiq	0:0	Wehda				

Standings:

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Hilal	9	5	0	4	13	6	14
Nasr	9	5	1	3	20	9	13
Ahli	9	4	1	4	14	10	12
Shebab	9	4	2	3	10	8	11
Nahda	9	1	1	7	8	6	9
Kadasia	9	2	4	3	10	11	7
Irfiq	9	2	4	3	11	14	7
Wehda	9	2	4	3	9	12	7
Ohood	9	1	3	5	5	12	7



MEETING: Delegates from Gulf littoral states meet in Jeddah's Sheraton Hotel to discuss a regional agreement on meteorological development. The agreement, proposed by Saudi Arabia two years ago, will be signed Monday.

American firms out in force as construction show opens

By Alan Kenney

represent companies for sales in the Kingdom, help facilitate licensing and joint venture partnerships and direct sales and improve market exposure in the country."

The companies representing the United States were chosen for the quality of their line of products, Rydlun claims. "As producer of this showing I spoke to 15,000 American businesses, and the 120 represented here are the chosen from the best," said. "We're selective in who we chose for this exhibition, and at least 60 per cent of the American companies are new."

Rydlun called 300 companies within the Kingdom to give the exhibits the maximum exposure possible. The exhibition was also promoted in Middle East countries.

WEATHER

Mecca	32	18
Jeddah	32	18
Riyadh	21	07
Dhahran	20	08
Medina	27	11
Taif	21	11
Jizan	32	25
Hail	22	00
Turaif	13	01
Arar	12	-02
Jouf	15	02
Abha	19	07

Dunes will be planted**Battle joined on encroaching sands**

dunes or covering them with mud.

He pointed out that Hasa resembled California, which was planted with trees and turned into forests rather than sands.

He said that the next areas on the list were Qasim, Zilfi and Thadeq.

The scheme would also turn large areas of desert into gardens and public parks for the people of various cities.

It has already been tested successfully in Hasa and will also be carried out in other areas and produce wood from trees to be planted.

The ministry said that the project in Hasa covers 30 million square meters. One hundred and fifty thousand trees chosen for their rate of growth have been planted there to stop the desert shifting toward Dyo and to protect neighboring villages, farms and roads.

The ministry has also created very large parks near here off Khurais road at Kilo 100. A similar project is in the pipeline in Asir.

The ministry was conducting a comprehensive survey of land in danger from sand in order to turn the sand into cultivated lands shielding the area from further encroachment.

The ministry added that various methods were tried unsuccessfully in Hasa before this new system. Among the methods which proved impractical was the asphalting of sand

areas.

In the meantime, it was learnt Saturday that the third plant-a-tree week here will begin next Saturday.

Special pamphlets and bulletins will be distributed to the population, emphasizing the importance of various types of trees.

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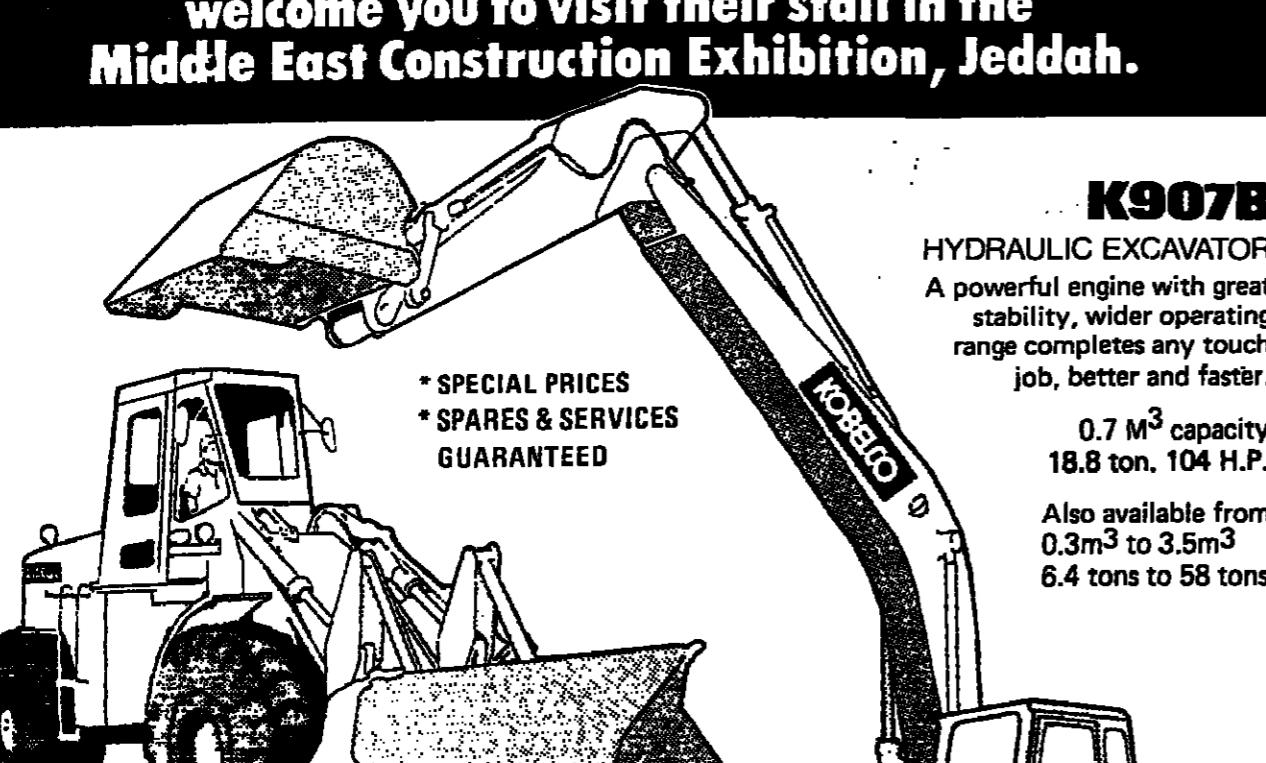
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2 Soviet experts slain by extremists in Syria

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Two Soviet military experts were shot dead by Muslim Brotherhood extremists in an ambush in the central town of Hama on Tuesday, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported Saturday.

"This new ugly crime committed by the gang of Muslim Brotherhood party was in implementation of the Israeli-American plot against our people and country," SANA said.

A third Russian, a Soviet engineer, was wounded in an assassination attempt by the same group the following day in the northern town of Aleppo, it added. The attacker was arrested, and in a later clampdown on Muslim Brethren hideout two extremists were killed and 16 others arrested, SANA said.

A report published by the Lebanese pro-Syria newspaper *Al Sharq* Saturday said that the Syrian authorities had uncovered a plan for massive assassinations of Soviet advisers by the Muslim Brotherhood movement.

The paper, which has access to the high command of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party, said the plan was to involve bomb attacks on Soviet targets in various Syrian cities.

The paper said President Hafez Assad's government was expected to release an official statement about the alleged plot within the next 48 hours.

It said the bombing of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot offices in Damascus Wednesday was part of the "sabotage and subversion campaign" Brotherhood terrorists have undertaken in Syria."

U.S. planning to create problems for Syria, Libya, minister warns

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Tureiki says the United States, Egypt and Israel are planning to meddle with Syria and Libya.

Tureiki, who attended a meeting here of the five-member Arab "steadfastness and confrontation" front which is devoted to fighting the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, also said Egypt and Israel had held joint military maneuvers on his country's border.

The aggressive alliance between the U.S., Israel and the Egyptian regime not only threatens Arab governments but is also planning to meddle with and create problems for

Algerian minister visits France

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — Algerian Foreign Minister Muhammad Benyahia arrived Friday on a two-day official visit and expressed the hope that often troubled Franco-Algerian ties would improve.

The Algerian minister was the first high-ranking member of his government to visit France, Algeria's former colonial ruler, since the death of former President Houari Boumediene just over a year ago. Benyahia said at the airport: "My conviction is that Algeria and France should develop relations of quality and without ambiguity on the basis

London hotel blast kills Arab

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — An Arab killed in a bomb explosion in a central London hotel on Thursday was Lebanese who was assembling the device, a leftist Beirut newspaper said Saturday.

As-Safir identified the man as Hassan Elias Bader from an area north of Beirut. It said he was traveling on a Bahraini passport under the name of Muhammed Soltani, the name issued by police in London.

The paper, which carried a photograph of the man, quoted well informed sources as saying the bomb was not meant for the hotel but for other targets. It did not identify them.

The bomber had already prepared a second device which exploded in the debris of the first blast, the paper said.

British minister starts Gulf tour

BAHRAIN, Jan. 19 (R) — Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Bahrain from London Friday at the start of a Gulf tour.

The Gulf news agency said Hurd was

U.S. opposes security pact with Pakistan

Western estimates put the total number of Soviet advisers with Syria's armed forces at about 2,000. Some 500 other Soviet technicians are believed to be working in various Soviet-financed Syrian development projects.

Unofficial reports said five accused terrorists were hanged at the central prison in Damascus recently as Assad's nine-year-old regime pledged a nationwide crackdown to quell the Brotherhood's anti-government campaign.

Travelers from Syria have since reported an escalation of political violence in the central city of Hama and the northern cities of Aleppo and Latakia.

Al Sharq said the bomb attack on Aeroflot offices was "the only assault on a Soviet target in Syria."

The travelers said the Soviet embassy in Damascus and other Soviet offices in Syrian cities are heavily guarded by Syrian security forces.

Al Sharq did not say whether any arrests have been made in connection with the alleged anti-Soviet plot in Syria.

Syria recently took a pro-Moscow stand over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Along with South Yemen, Libya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrians called for an indefinite postponement of an Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled for Jan. 26 in Islamabad, to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Zia has complained that under the 1959 accord, the U.S. has been an unreliable ally, refusing to come to its aid against India during wars in 1965 and 1971, and cutting off aid altogether last year in a dispute over Pakistan's nuclear program.

Spokesman Carter said a treaty would not have prevented the 1979 aid cutoff, which was required by U.S. law because Pakistan has refused to submit its nuclear laboratories to international inspection.

The 1959 agreement obligates the two countries to consult with each other in case of an attack on Pakistan but commits the United States to send troops or aid only by mutual agreement.

Meanwhile, Congress prepared swift action on the aid request.

"They need the equipment," representative Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said in an interview. He said he was referring to defense equipment.

Zablocki said his committee may approve the aid in two weeks and leadership aides said it will be put to votes quickly in both the House and Senate.

In the meantime, the Indian government reacted sharply to Zia's call for a U.S.-Pakistan defense treaty, saying it will set off an arms race in the region.

"India has always been opposed to defense treaties of any kind," spokesman J.N. Dixit said in New Delhi.

Replies to questions, Dixit said "historical experience" has shown that Pakistan has always used arms supplied by Western countries against India. The two countries have fought three wars since they won independence from Britain.

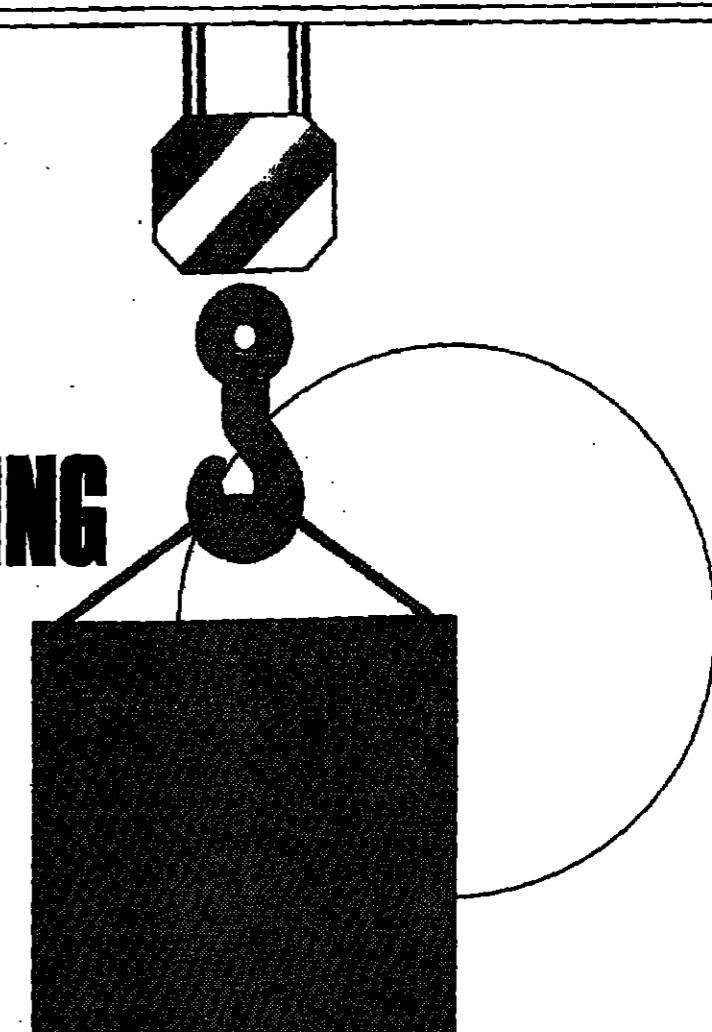
In a separate development, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Pakistan Friday for a four-day visit to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"The recent developments in Afghanistan have added new significance to my visit," Huang told reporters at Islamabad airport, where he was met by Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser Aga Shahi.

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Behind closed doors

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Not many people know it exists but for fifteen years, it has been hard at work.

A few days ago the scene at the Al Faisaliyah Society was one of happy chatter as the children and women wrapped presents at a large, round table. The packages, each containing a Koran, a wrist watch, a bag of dates and a get-well card, were for the soldiers wounded at the siege of the Great Mosque in Mecca.



In the physiotherapy ward, a young girl learns to walk

This is just one of the activities of this organization. It is thriving behind the scenes, helping the poor, teaching and raising orphans and the children of imprisoned women, sponsoring lectures, films and debates, rebuilding old peoples homes in Jeddah, and, not the least of its benefits, providing women here with a useful outlet.

It began in 1965 as a small committee with such limited activities as handwork and sewing. Today, it has a membership of over 200 women, both Saudi and non-Saudi. The annual membership fee is SR200. The

women help their less fortunate sisters with cultural, social and religious activities.

The Society elects a 15-member cabinet every year, all of whom can be re-elected to a second term. The cabinet includes a committee, a director, a vice-president and a treasurer. The committee chairman relies on the other members of the Society to work on different projects.

Princess Hassa bint Khaled is the president of the society and has a hand in all its work. Johara Al Angari is the director.

Like many of the women, Dr. Sara Abbar, chairman of the Health Committee, has another job. She is a dentist at the King Abdul Aziz University Hospital and gives her time to the Society free of charge. "It gives me satisfaction to help the needy," she says. To anyone who comes in to see her, she hands out stickers asking for blood donations. This is a new project. Dr. Sara says, "We are collecting blood for the university hospital, the children's hospital, the al Mahja and the Blood Bank."

The Health Committee runs a clinic which has on the staff one obstetrician and two nurses. There are plans to recruit another doctor. The clinic gives medical checkups, vaccinations, and free medicine to the Faisaliyah Nursery School children. The

It is thriving behind the scenes, helping the poor, raising orphans and the children of imprisoned women, rebuilding old people's homes in Jeddah, and providing women with a useful outlet.

clinic also handles medical care for deserving families who are issued registration cards for a nominal fee. The clinic also has a physiotherapy ward. It arranges lectures on health matters and is preparing a booklet with advice on how to keep healthy.

The Al Faisaliyah Nursery School is run by Jasmine al Alfie, a student of Public Administration at King Abdul Aziz University. She is enthusiastic about her job. "It is a good way to keep myself busy," she says. The school has thirty boarders and 125 other children. Some of the boarders are as young as forty days old. Many of these are children of mothers serving jail sentences. Mrs. Alfie loves her work. "It is a patriotic duty to help these unfortunate children and to guide them in the right way of our culture and religion."

Sudah bint Afif, a young graduate of Beirut College for Women, says the social and cultural projects of the Society include fashion shows, bazaars, documentary films and such educational programs as general knowledge contests, debates and lectures.

The Faisaliyah Society also runs regular courses in sewing, type-writing, shorthand and English for beginners. Its main project this year is to build a new building on the present site. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is to finance 80 per cent of the venture and the balance is to be paid by the Society. Donations are also expected as people in the kingdom give generously to such projects.

The Society also has plans to renovate 13 old-peoples' homes in Jeddah. This will be done in conjunction with the municipality. Members of the Society often visit the homes. The old women, who eagerly await these visits, get a chance to talk and discuss their problems freely with other women.

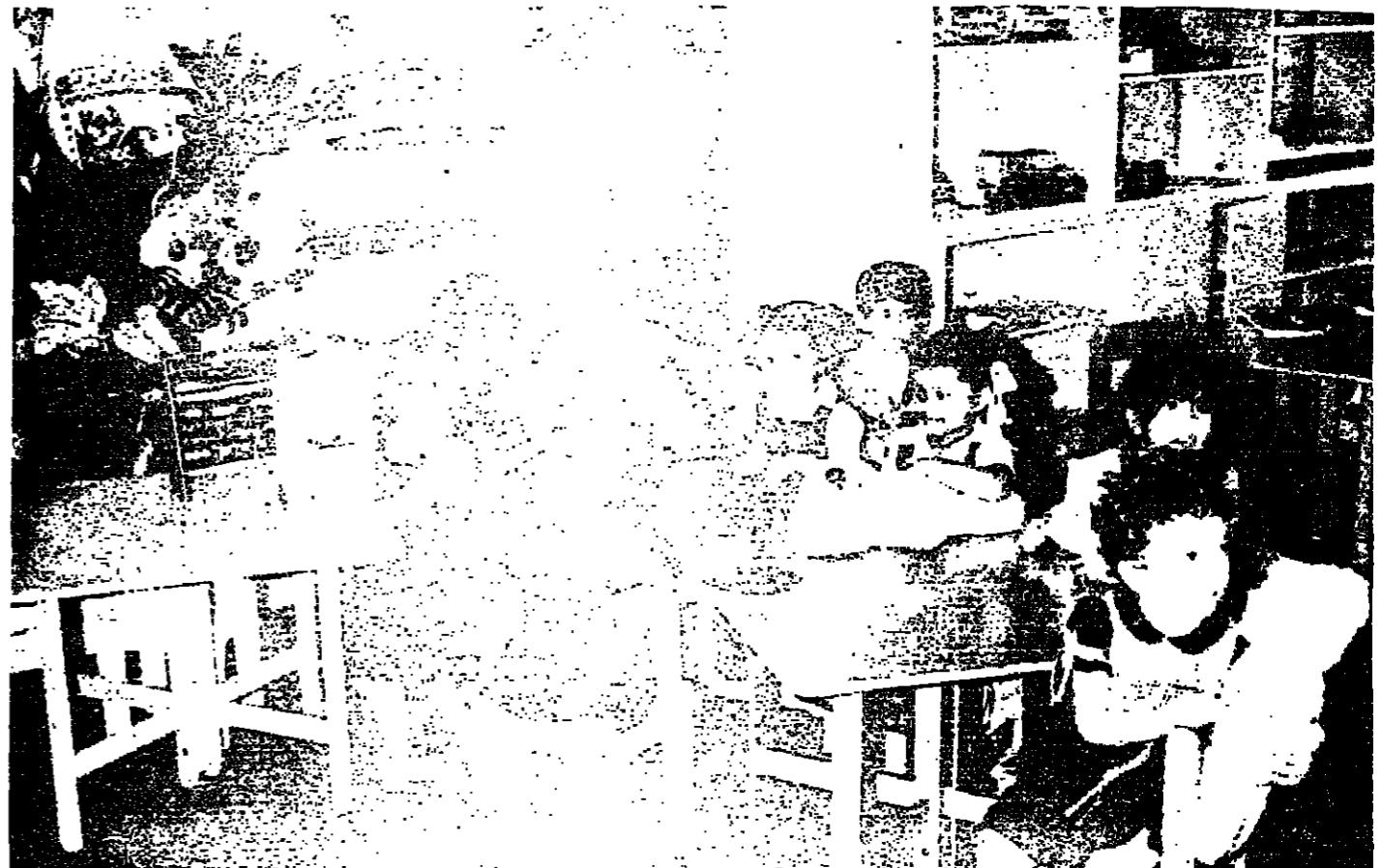
The Faisaliyah Society is an impressive place.



Beneath a photograph of King Fahd and his wife, Queen Noor, visiting the victims of the siege of the Great Mosque in Mecca



Orphans and children of women serving jail sentences, sit down to lunch



Faisaliyah Nursery School

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — The foundation stone was laid here Monday of a Hospital for Gynecology and Obstetrics to be run entirely by women. The hospital, jointly owned by Dr. Kamal Pasha and his wife Dr. Siddiqi Pasha will have the latest equipment in maternal and postnatal care. The estimated cost of the project is SR12 million. Dr. Siddiqi, a well known gynecologist feels confident that she will later need to expand the Hospital "as women will feel more relaxed coming to a clinic which will have all-female-attendants from janitors to doctors."

* * *

Pakistan's Ambassador-Designate to the

Kingdom, Najmul Saqib Khan, accompanied by his wife and young son, arrived in Jeddah on Thursday evening. He was received at the airport by Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Office, Sheikh Salem Sumbul, Pakistan Embassy officials and others. Khan, whose last post was at the Pakistan Foreign Office, has served as Ambassador to Kuwait, among other posts. We wish him all the best in his new assignment.

Johara al Angari gave an interesting talk on the Women's Welfare program to the American Women's group of Taif on Thursday. She is a graduate of the American University of Beirut and is an eloquent speaker. Her talk was much appreciated.

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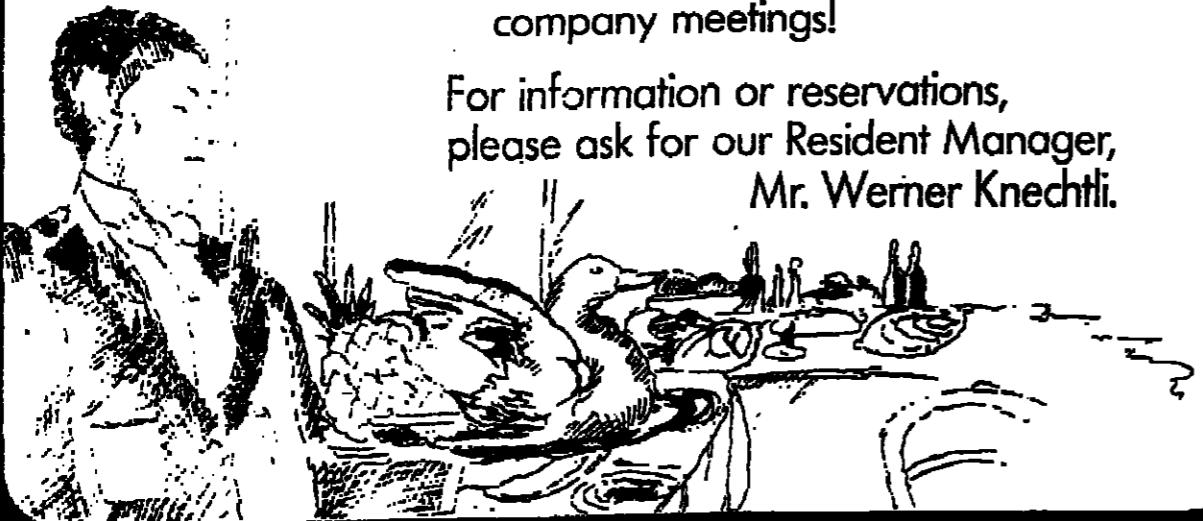
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ARAB-IRANIAN RELATIONS

The history of Arab-Iranian relations has never been really happy. At the time of the Shah, most of the leaders of the Arab world viewed him with outright hostility. (The exception was President Sadat of Egypt.) Some of the states on the Gulf had, for obvious reasons, to appear amenable toward him. Beside this, Arab states whether on the left or the right were more or less united in their dislike and suspicion.

With the Shah's downfall, the Arab world became optimistic. It welcomed the new regime, hoping to have Iran at last in its natural place as an ally for the Arab world in its struggle with Zionism. But in less than a year, the atmosphere became clouded again. With few exceptions, the Arab states, revolutionary as well as conservative, began to view Iran's position and aims with suspicion.

The real tragedy in all this is the absence of any substantive issues dividing the two nations. There are no disputed areas or waterways or natural resources. The mutual hostility thus appears to be somewhat contrived as well as self-feeding. The Iranian side, no doubt, has its own tale to tell in this respect, of the way in which, somehow, mutual mistrust appears always to recur, despite the obvious common interests between the two sides.

From the Arab side, the major cause for grievance is that the new regime seems quickly to have forgotten that external interference in Iran's affairs was the major cause of its suffering under the previous regime. This is why the new regime is bent on interfering in the affairs of the Arab states around it, be they conservative or revolutionary.

Against this, the Iranians really claim that the Arab countries are interfering in their affairs. What grounds does the new regime have for seeing danger to its safety from the neighboring Arab states? The Arab side can have no interest except in seeing the regime stabilize itself so that it can contribute to the welfare of the area as well as take its part in the struggle against Zionism.

The most encouraging aspect for the Arabs was the firm commitment the new Iranian regime gave to the cause of the Palestinians. But here also, and although there is still a fund of passionate good will toward them, things have begun to sour. Embarrassing demands were made on the PLO to take sides against this or that Arab state, as well as demands for public support for Iranian action over the American embassy and the hostages held there.

The PLO could do neither. Its relations to the Arab countries are matters of life and death. As to the question of the hostages, the PLO has been striving assiduously to win an American recognition, and to side with Iran's action would have meant the fossilization of the American present stand. Furthermore, no organization which has the international standing and aims of the PLO can endorse such an act.

But the Arab side realizes that much of the tension between it and Iran is caused by the unsettled nature of Iran's new phase. The country after all has just come out of an upheaval of enormous dimensions, and will take some time before it settles down. The hope here is that the Iranian presidential elections, once peacefully and democratically concluded, will result in a much stabler regime, which will be able to devote some attention to the improvement of Arab-Iranian relations.

Arafat sees Palestine state in the 1980s

By Jim Muir

BEIRUT — Sitting in his Beirut office at two in the morning, with a crowd of petitioners waiting outside to see him at the end of a routinely long and grueling day, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat managed to conjure up a philosophical mood as he surveyed the fate of his commando movement over the past decade and its prospects for the 1980s.

The 1970s had begun on a grim note, with the ouster of the commandos from Jordan in 1970. Arafat did not conceal his mixed feelings about the period.

"We have passed through a very critical and crucial time during the past 10 years, but we must not forget that we have also achieved many victories. During these years, the PLO has been recognized by about 119 states all over the world. Our cause has advanced more and more at all levels."

"Despite the problems posed by Camp David, we managed to take a strong and steadfast stand, particularly among our people in the occupied territories. Let us remember also how we succeeded in foiling the decision taken by the Knesset in 1978 to annihilate us, and how we faced one-third of the Israeli army's huge military power when it invaded South Lebanon."

Arafat's most agreeable memories of the decade are of his historic address to the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 — "it was a very important moment" — and of the Bagdad summit of November 1978, when the Arab states shelved their differences in common opposition to the Camp David peace plan.

His worst moment? "I have many worst moments — we have had some very bad occasions. I'll never forget watching Sadat on TV arriving at Ben Gurion Airport — it was one of the most important and painful events in my life. During the Lebanese crisis it was very painful to me too. The loss of our comrades and friends in Israel's raid on Verdun (street in west Beirut, 1973) — I lost three of my close comrades, Kamal Nasser, Abu Youssef, Kamal Adwan."

"There are others: Ghassan Kanafani, Abu Hassan Zuhier Mohsen... if I have to remember all these events, it is painful for me, because it is not just that they have died or been assassinated, but they are part of my heart."

"In their absence, I am losing a part of my heart, because you have to understand what it is to lose close comrades. They are not ordinary friends, they are my comrades in the same trench, this trench of struggle. They are more than friends, more than brothers."

The words are spoken like poetry, and you begin to sense the magic quality which fires him and enables him to fire his people. It is the quintessential Arafat: "Revolution is not a picnic. It is a very hard struggle. Is not a wedding party. It is a very fierce struggle, especially for the Palestinians, because we live in this tragedy of exodus."

Although he predicts that the PLO will face more difficulties over the next two years, Arafat is convinced that statehood is not so far away for the Palestinians. "We will have this independent state, I am sure of it. Just as the Vietnamese people succeeded in raising its flag in Saigon, so our people will raise its flag in Jerusalem, sooner or later." Within the next 10 years? "Definitely."

The PLO has been making big diplomatic gains recently, and is coming under pressure, even from some of its own leaders, to drop military action in favor of diplomacy. Is this likely to happen? "No. What were the Palestinians before our revolution started? Palestine was cancelled from the agenda of the United Nations."

"But from the moment we started our armed struggle in 1965, we succeeded in transforming our cause. We have transformed our people from refugees waiting outside UNRWA offices for handouts, into freedom fighters. Now our cause is at the top of the U.N. agenda. Why? Not through speed, and diplomacy alone, but through the revolution in all its forms of struggle."

But the diplomatic push will continue, with the West as the main target. From Britain, Arafat says he wants more than recognition. As the mandatory power in Palestine, he says, the British have a moral and historical responsibility to correct their "sin" against the Palestinians. "They have to recognize the PLO, to push to restore our homeland, and they can help us establish our independent state."

As for the Americans, the PLO leader could see little sign of a breakthrough on the official level despite some gains in public opinion. Meanwhile, sophisticated American weapons were still being used by the Israelis against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages.

The Arabs have one powerful weapon up their sleeves — oil and Arafat believes it will play a bigger role in the future. "Sooner or later, we will use all our weapons. In 1973, we used oil for a short time, but in the future, we will definitely use it."

Arafat is convinced that history is on his side. "Our enemies are going against the current of history. They can't control the whole region by force. The bones of our grandfathers are in this country. We are here, and our grandsons will be here too." (OFNS)

saudi press review

on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians and a possible request to U.S. President Jimmy Carter to intervene in the matter.

The Afghan revolutionaries' fight with Soviet forces was prominent on the front pages of almost all papers. Some reported that Moscow was using chemical weapons against the revolutionaries. *Al Madina* said in a front-page story that the Soviets were plotting to grab a portion of Pakistan to make a "greater Afghanistan." *Al Nawa* front-paged Iran's reported efforts to investigate the presence of Soviet forces on its borders and further highlighted the Pakistani President's statement that his country wanted to change its defense

agreement with the U.S. into a "treaty of friendship."

Al Madina devoted its editorial to Prince Sultan's recent visits to army installations in northern and southern regions of the Kingdom, saying they were the way Islamic leaders meet with their people. It said this was a commendable tradition of leaders who wish to make sure that the Saudi Arabian soldier is fully equipped and ready to make sacrifices.

Writing editorially on the current PLO's meeting in Beirut, *Al Riyad* advised it to resolve its differences before trying to go into any political or social subject. By doing so, the organization would be able to eliminate elements aimed at breaking solidarity

among the Palestinians, it said. Although the paper agreed that this was a difficult task, it said it was extremely necessary since any rift inside the organization was considered more serious than those among some other Arab organizations. The rifts could be eliminated if officials inside the PLO made concerted efforts with a positive approach, it said.

In an editorial on President Sadat's gesture toward Israel, *Al Jarrah* said that Sadat did not make such efforts to reinforce his relations with the Arab states before his visit to Jerusalem and the consequent signing of the Camp David accords. The paper added that the Arab states did not boycott Sadat out of any rancor or

bitterness but as a result of their consciousness of the dangers that the Camp David accords posed and of the ordeal that Egypt and all other Arab states were suffering due to his independent decisions.

The paper endorsed Crown Prince Fahd's statement that if Israel had withdrawn from the Arab territories in exchange for opening its embassy in Cairo, people might have thought Sadat had achieved some results. But the situation is such that even so-called autonomy has been totally rejected by Israeli Premier Begin. It is a situation over which Arab leaders and peoples cannot help expressing their sorrow and grief.

Dealing with the Soviet inva-

sion of Afghanistan, *Olay* said that the Soviets have belied all their claims of peace and peaceful co-existence. Their expansionist action has necessitated that the world contain it so that its destructive effects do not involve mankind as a whole.

The paper added that the United Nations should not be content with the issuance of resolutions condemning the Soviet aggression, but should take some positive steps since Russia's actions pose a direct threat to the peace and security of the world. It also urged the international community to stand against the Soviet Union's aggression with full unity and solidarity.

In the 1960s, America was reeling in Vietnam while confronting a major Soviet buildup in strategic forces, and in the last decade the U.S. has been preoccupied with the implications of the continuing accumulation of military power by the Soviet Union. Thus, for most of the postwar period the balance of power has not appeared favorable to the U.S.

It is true that the U.S. cannot now control, shape, or even always influence events everywhere in the world. But the more important point is that the U.S. never could.

America's current foreign-policy problems, though serious, are no graver than those it has experienced in the past, and are symptomatic not of America's decline but of the troubled times in which Americans live and of the global interests which possess.

The U.S. is still a powerful nation, and has experienced many successes in its foreign policy, in this decade as in others. But it has never been powerful enough to make its will prevail wherever its interests were challenged.



Tsars' springboard to Afghanistan

By Mark Frankland

LONDON — The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan would not have been possible without one of the most successful feats of nineteenth century European imperialism — and of the Bagdad summit of November 1978, when the Arab states shelved their differences in common opposition to the Camp David peace plan.

Throughout Turkistan to mean marauder). But it was poorly organized, ill-armed and weakened by disagreements among its leaders. Although Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister, took part in it for a while, it was all over by the early 1920s.

A greater threat, and one with possible more significance for the future, was the affair of Sultan Galiev. A Tartar from Kazan, not a Central Asian, Galiev was a Communist. For a time he was Stalin's right-hand man in the Commissariat for Nationalities. He then became convinced that European interpretations of Marxism did not fit Muslims. He had the idea of creating a Muslim state based on the Kazan Muslims but embracing the Central Asians and all other Soviet Muslims. It would then help spread Communism in the rest of Asia.

The Bolsheviks would not tolerate this and in 1923 Galiev was kicked out of the party and arrested. He is thought to have been executed in 1930.

One cannot rule out the possibility that Galiev's idea that Communism in ex-colonial countries should be different from Russian or European Communism might surface again in Central Asia. Most Western scholars of the area are struck by the way Soviet Central Asians stick to an Islamic way of life. Soviet demographers, there may be 100 million Muslims in a total Soviet population of perhaps 320 million.

Soviet foreign policy, in its keenness to woo the developing world, has turned Soviet Muslims into an important weapon. Khrushchev started to use Soviet Muslims in this way and Western experts believe this has contributed greatly to the growth in consciousness and self-confidence of Soviet Muslims.

Their contacts with the outside Muslim world, though of course controlled, have increased considerably. Just how this interaction will develop is difficult to predict, but it is a matter to which the Kremlin must pay serious attention. (OFNS)

This is far from being a list of foreign-policy triumphs, and by late in the decade the national mood was similar to that which exists today.

In 1958, for example, journalists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson wrote a book titled "U.S. Second Class Power" in which they examined "the reason for our downhill slide in power and prestige." They described what they called the "deluge of defeats" that America had suffered in the 1950s: "We played up defeat in Korea as if it were a victory. We pussyfooted so long in Indochina that most of it went Communist. We bungled so badly in the Near East that its vast oil reserves are slipping through our fingers. We have affronted and antagonized our allies in Western Europe until the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has become a military shell."

Does this sound like a world preferable to the present?

Is this the plateau from which American power has declined? Or was it perhaps in the 1960s, a decade of substantial American military superiority, that things went the U.S. way?

Surely Americans have not forgotten the great tragedy that beset them in Vietnam. There were other lesser traumas in that decade: the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the French withdrawal from the NATO military command, the Pueblo incident, and revolution in Libya that overthrew a pro-Western monarch. Even these few examples suggest that American foreign policy was not at all trouble-free in the 1960s.

Trouble has not ceased to plague the U.S. in the 1970s, in the Kissinger years as well as the Carter years.

Not only has the history of postwar American foreign policy been strewn with setbacks from beginning to end but also the U.S. has rarely seen itself as being superior. The advantages of those halcyon days were rarely perceived at the time.

During the 1950s, a series of reports on American security came to alarming conclusions about what was seen as a potentially overwhelming Soviet military threat.

In the 1960s, America was reeling in Vietnam while confronting a major Soviet buildup in strategic forces, and in the last decade the U.S. has been preoccupied with the implications of the continuing accumulation of military power by the Soviet Union. Thus, for most of the postwar period the balance of power has not appeared favorable to the U.S.

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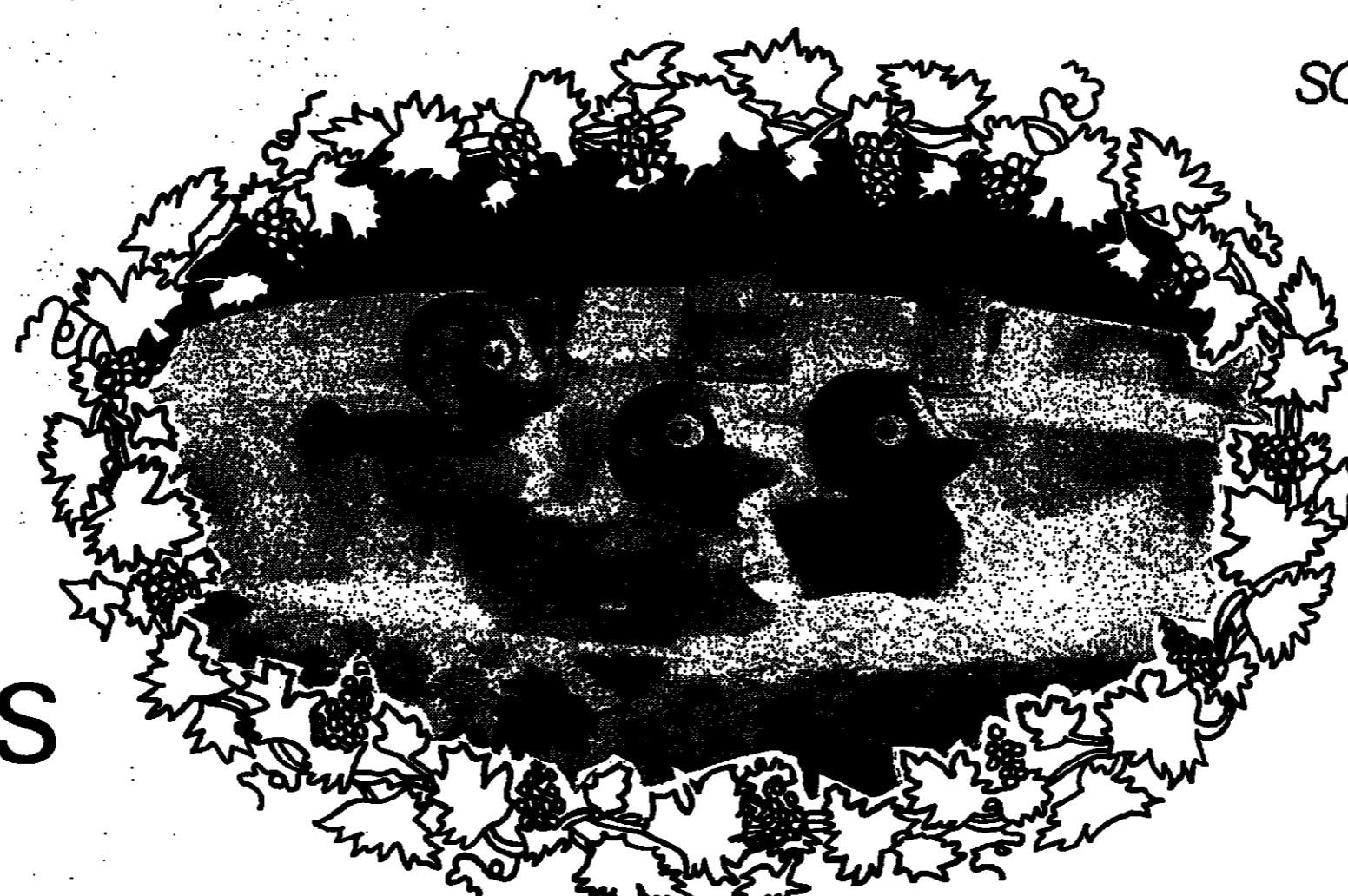
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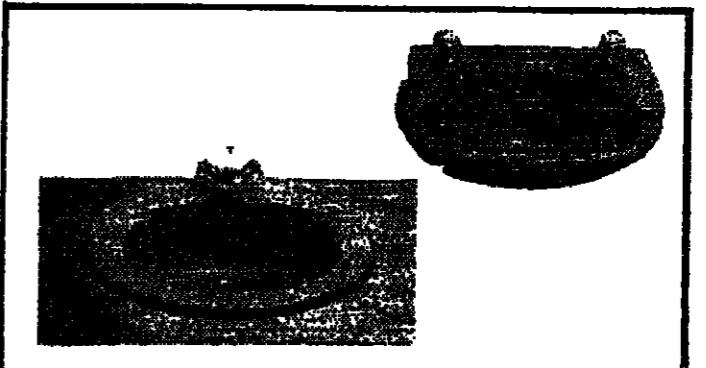
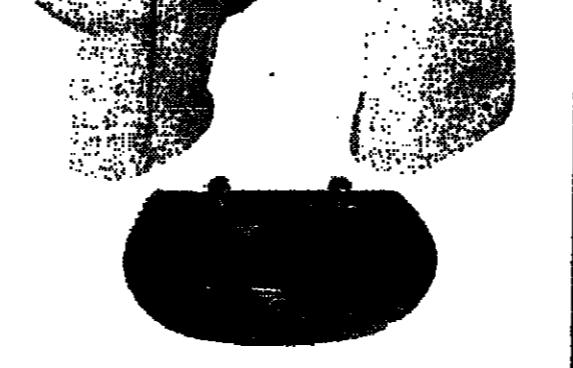
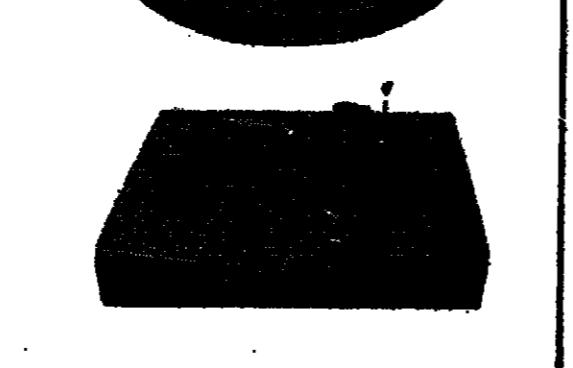
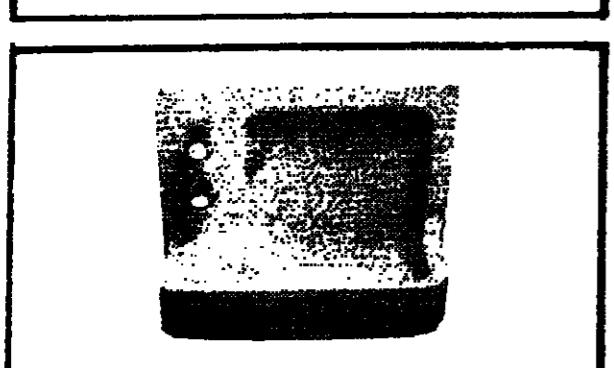
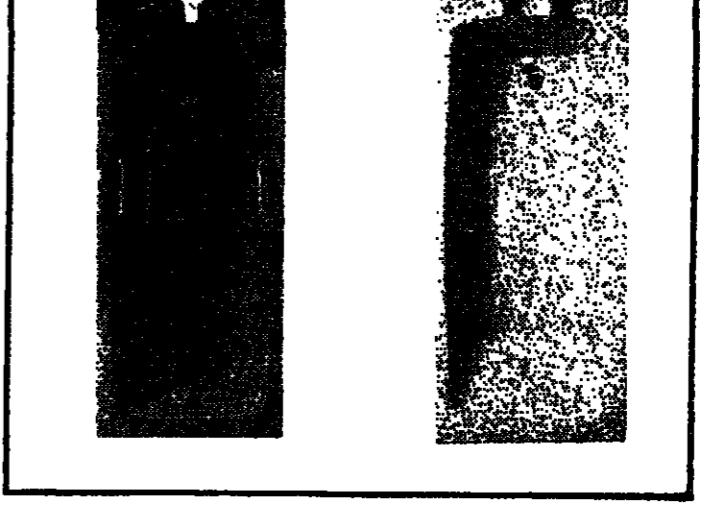
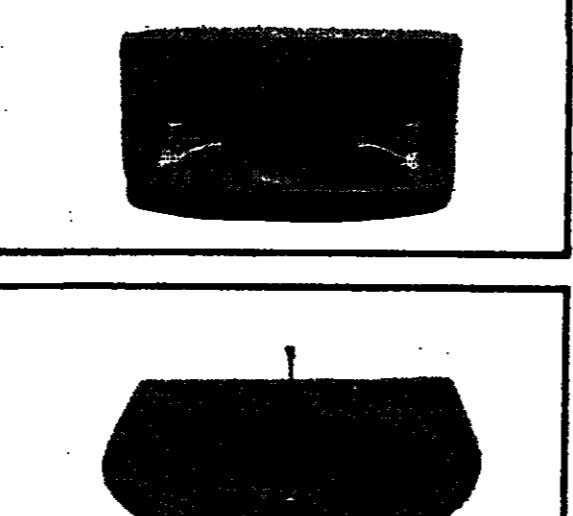
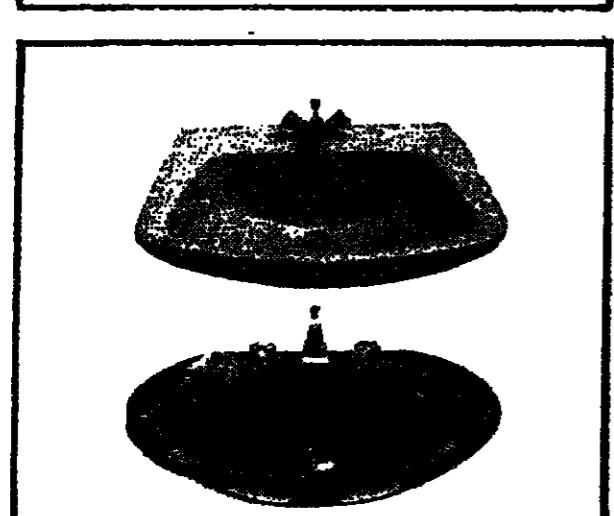
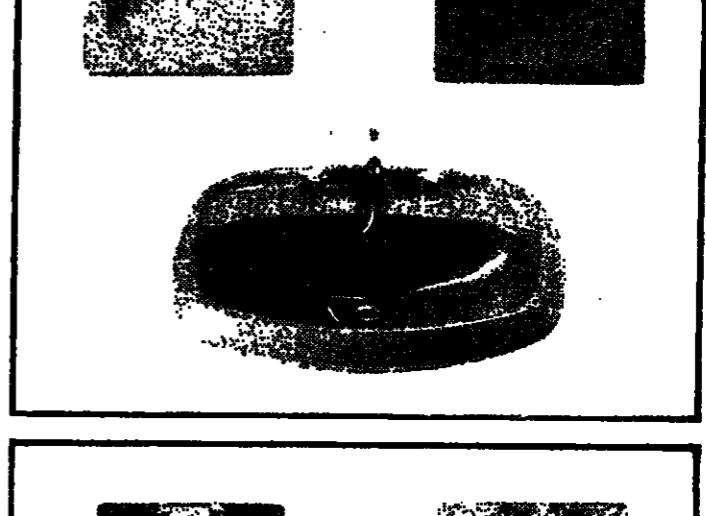
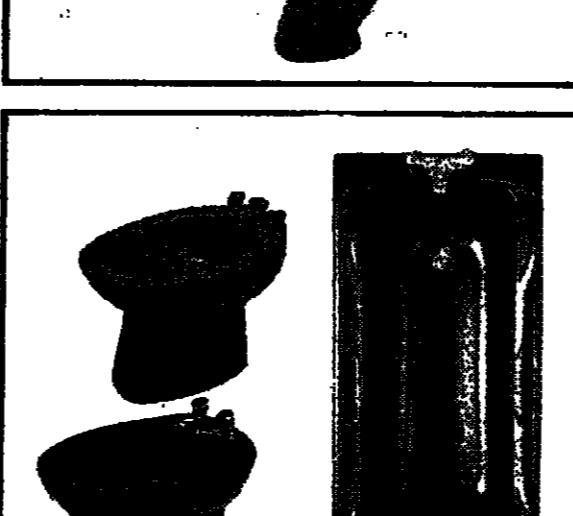
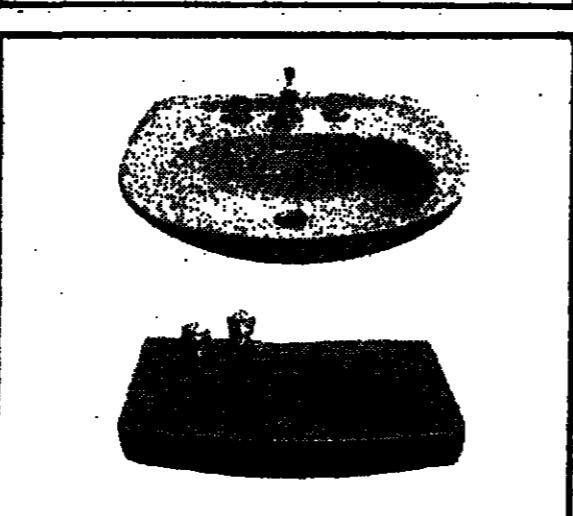
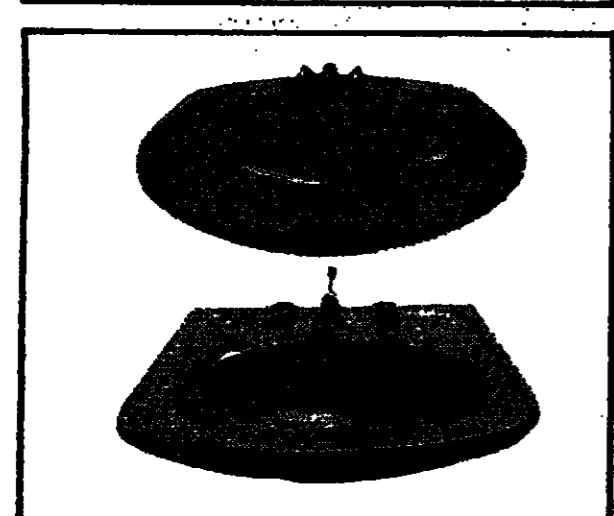
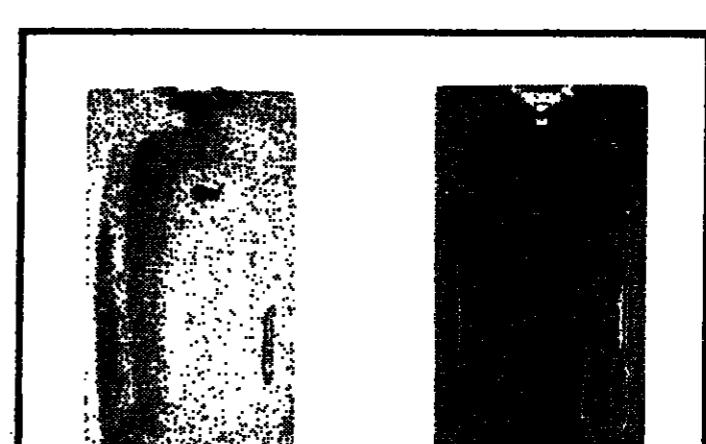
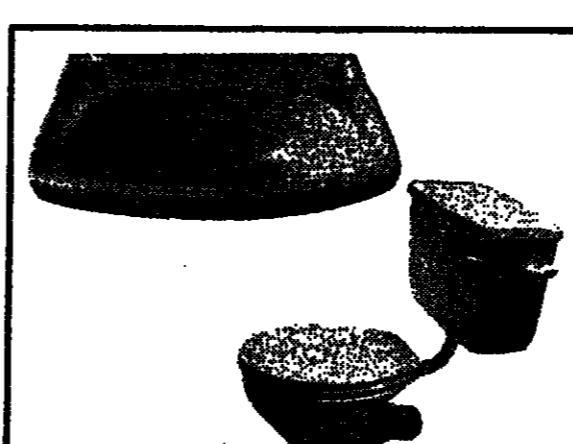
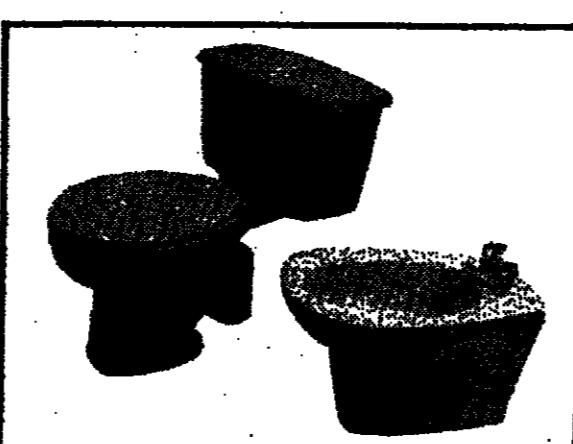
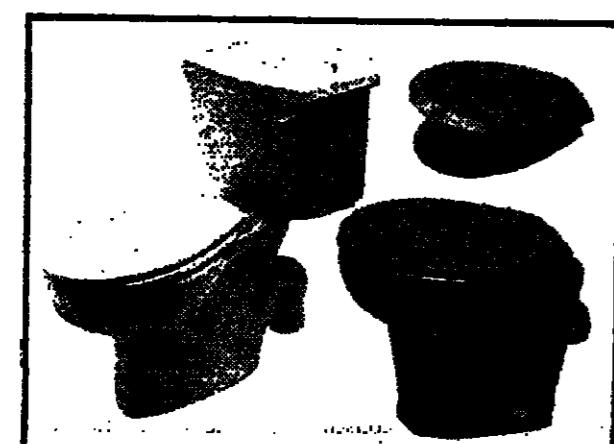
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Peking would help Thais fight Viets, politician says

PEKING, Jan. 19 (R) — Communist China will use force if necessary to defend Thailand from any Vietnamese attack, the leader of a visiting American Congressional delegation said Saturday.

Coder Wolff, chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs, told a news conference after three days of talks with Chinese leaders that in the event of such an attack China would carefully weigh its options, but would

Seoul may try officer accused in assassination

SEOUL, Jan. 19 (AP) — South Korea's former martial law commander, Gen. Chung Seung-Hwa, has been referred to an army court martial for possible trial on charges connected with the Oct. 26 assassination of President Park Chung-Hee, the Defense Ministry announced Saturday.

Under law, the prosecution at the military court must decide before Feb. 7 on whether to indict the former army chief of staff.

Chung was arrested on Dec. 12 in a bloody military shakeup, and the Defense Ministry then said he was suspected of helping in the assassination by tacitly collaborating with former intelligence chief Kim Jae-Kyu, who authorities say killed Park.

Four other generals were also arrested in the shakeup but the ministry made no mention of them Saturday.

The military shakeup had caused concern at home and abroad because foreign press reports said it was the result of a power struggle within the South Korean army.



WARM RELATIONS: This Tass photo shows Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greeting the French Communist party general secretary, Georges Marchais, during Marchais' recent visit to Moscow. French communists have drawn increasingly closer to the Kremlin in recent years.

French Communists break old ties, side with Kremlin

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — After a decade of outwardly growing independence from the Soviet Union, the French Communist Party has entered the 1980's firmly in the Kremlin camp.

With a visit to Moscow after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, French party leader Georges Marchais has dealt a severe blow to the unified look of "Euro-Communism."

Unlike two other major Western Communist parties, Italy and Spain, which together incarnate the pluralistic, independent Communist line considered proper to Euro-Communism, France's party has not condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

In conformity with official Soviet statements, French Communists suggested that the Kremlin move came after a request from Afghanistan itself.

Approving the French party's return to the fold, the Soviet Communist party sent its chief ideologist, Politburo member Mikhail Suslov, to meet Marchais at Moscow's Sheremetievo Airport.

The Afghan intervention put the French Communist party's relations with Moscow to their most important test since Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Then, the party's political bureau condemned the invasion within hours.

On Afghanistan, the French Communist Party took nine days to issue an official reaction, an indication that all its implications were carefully weighed beforehand.

A political bureau statement said, "We take account of the right of all countries to ask for help from allies to prevent foreign interference."

The years following the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia produced signs that the French Communist Party was leaning towards new liberal line.

Sympathizers hailed it as a break from the past while detractors warned that it was only camouflage.

The main breakthrough came in October, 1975, when the French party swung its weight behind efforts to obtain the release of Ukrainian dissident mathematician Leonid Plyushch from a Soviet mental hospital.

It was the first time the French Communist party, which represents about 20 per cent of voters, had challenged the Soviet Union openly on alleged human rights violations. Plyushch was released and flown to Paris shortly after.

Earlier in 1975, Marchais responded to

use force if conditions warranted it.

"It is my personal opinion, based on the talks we had with our Chinese hosts, that China will, if necessary, use whatever means are necessary to defend Thailand from an all-out Vietnamese attack," he said.

"I do feel that China has not ruled out in advance strong support of Thailand, and that China will employ whatever force is necessary to defend Thailand if it deems the conditions warrant such action," he said.

Wolff said he found common American and Chinese interests in virtually every area during the talks, which included a two-hour meeting with Chinese Vice-Premier and former Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei Thursday.

However there were differences on specific tactics over Iran, Pakistan, Kampuchea and Korea.

Wolff said that although the Chinese had given considerable diplomatic support to the U.S. in trying to secure the release of the 50 embassy hostages, they felt that to impose economic sanctions on Iran might have a bad effect in the long term.

On Pakistan where Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is currently on a visit, the Democratic Party congressman said both sides agreed on the need to strengthen the country against possible Soviet aggression.

But China did not share the U.S. view that Pakistani plans to produce nuclear weapons posed a serious threat to stability in the region, particularly towards India.

He also said both the United States and China strongly want peace in Korea, but "the Chinese continue to see no inconsistency in urging a strong U.S. military and political presence throughout the world in the face of the Soviet threat, yet urging U.S. withdrawal from South Korea."

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HOLOGRAM EXPERIMENTERS: Scott Nemtzow uses a string to trace a laser beam that is used to make a three-dimensional picture known as a hologram. The beam-splitter at left reflects some of the laser light while letting the rest pass straight through. Nemtzow is teaching a small group of amateurs in Philadelphia how to experiment in the new science.

Afghanistan, Iran head list

New U.S. Congress faces explosive issues

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (R) — The U.S. Congress returns to work next week faced with an explosive mixture of international crisis and election-year politics.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the U.S.-Iranian dispute will dominate the session opening on Tuesday.

Congress is also due to act swiftly on the granting of full trade privileges to Communist China, the Soviet Union's ideological rival.

The foreign crises have already had an impact on the election scene. Domestic issues have been shoved into the background President Jimmy Carter's standing in public opinion polls has risen dramatically. Republicans are divided over his imposition of a partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday, Carter can test his standing in Congress when he defends his policies and outlines future actions in a state of the union address to a joint session of the Senate

and the House of Representatives.

Members of his cabinet — secretaries of state and defense Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland — will justify and explain administration policies at a series of committee meetings.

Although Congressional reaction to the international crises had been muted during the month long Christmas recess, Republicans have been quick to blame the troubles on what they call weak administration policies.

Republican presidential hopefuls, with their eyes on the party caucuses in the farming state of Iowa, have blasted the grain embargo. But other Republicans have supported it.

With one third of the 100-member Senate and all of the 435-member House up for election in November, party politics will continue to influence the debate on the crises.

Wau-Waus considered 'fierce'

Expedition to search for Amazon tribe

BRAZIL, Jan. 19 (AP) — A team of native guides and wilderness experts set off into the Amazon jungle this month, hoping to make contact with one of the few Brazilian Indian tribes still isolated from the 20th century.

The expedition, organized by the National Indian Foundation, is searching for the fierce Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau tribe, blamed for several attacks in recent years on white settlers in the northwestern territory.

"We hope to develop and promote contact with this tribe now because this community is living in a region in which the process of settlement is beginning," said Pedro Paulo Fatorelli, administrative superintendent of the government-controlled Indian agency, Funai.

"The settlements could start to infringe on the group's territory," Fatorelli said, "and there could be more conflicts."

Little is known about the Wau-Waus, as other Indians call them, but their chance encounters with outsiders have been violent. Funai said they seem to be exceptionally agile and able to move quickly in the dangerous terrain in the Brazilian territory of Rondonia, bordering Bolivia.

The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau are among an estimated 200,000 Indians left in Brazil,

which had about one million Indians at the beginning of the century. They were decimated by starvation and new diseases brought by immigrants, and many died in battles with settlers.

Most of Brazil's native inhabitants now live in well-defined reservations. Many live in close proximity to settlers and have adopted western customs, including use of the Portuguese language.

"Funai's aim is to contact the tribal group and define its territory," Fatorelli said. "Then we can protect them."

Like perhaps several dozen tribes, the Wau-Waus have avoided friendly contact with missionaries and government agents although records reported their existence more than 60 years ago. Funai scouting planes occasionally spot their villages and by counting huts, estimate there 200 to 300 tribe members.

The expedition team — which includes 10 Indian guides, a non-Indian cook and two professional Funai agents — will try to coax the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau out of hiding, and then convince them of its peaceful intentions. The expedition first intends to hack out an

airstrip to insure its supply lines, then to search for tribal sites where combs, mirrors and other gifts can be left. If the presents are accepted, Fatorelli said, it could be the start toward developing mutual confidence.

"We don't know how long it will take," he said. "It could take six months, one year or two years."

But the entire process will be done with the greatest care and very delicately."



(AP photo)

SHUTTLE TEST: America's first space shuttle, the Enterprise, undergoes tests two years ago. It is similar in appearance to the Columbia, the more advanced model that NASA officials now say may not go into orbit until 1981. Originally, the U.S. space agency wanted the shuttle in space by 1979.

Space shuttle lift-off to be delayed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Jan. 19 (AP) — The head of the United States' Aerospace program said the space shuttle Columbia probably will be launched this year, despite forecast delays due to trouble during tests of the reusable spacecraft.

NASA administrator Dr. Robert Frosch, buoyed by successful simulated launches of the Columbia, told reporters, "Although we are still aiming at a June date, I think the most probable date will be in September or October and that we are likely to get it done before the end of the year."

The head of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration was at the Kennedy Space Center to watch Friday's simulated launch, part of a series of tests begun in December.

Frosch said it is possible the first launch of the Columbia could be delayed until 1981, but he said he was encouraged by the tests.

Several of the simulated launches were delayed, but the trouble was blamed on equipment used to simulate the mission rather than material to be used during a launch.

Primary crewmembers for the first mission, former Navy Capt. John Young and Navy Cmdr. Robert Crippen, said they are anxious to take the Columbia into orbit.

"My confidence level has gone up," said Young, a veteran of four space missions, including a lunar landing.

The shuttle will carry scientists and satellites into space and is designed to glide back to earth for use in additional missions.

Soviet flees Tokyo after spy ring bust

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (R) — The military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo left for Moscow Saturday only hours after police named him in connection with Japan's biggest espionage case since World War II.

Police said they believed Col. Yuri Kozlov to have been one of the recipients of secrets passed by a former Japanese army general and two serving officers who were arrested Friday on suspicion of espionage.

Kozlov and his wife left Tokyo's Narita Airport this morning on a scheduled flight to Moscow by the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Authorities said they attempted to question Kozlov before his departure, but the Soviet Embassy refused on the grounds of diplomatic immunity.

After Saturday's arrests Japan's army chief of staff, Gen. Shigeo Nagano, said: "I cannot help but presume that all kinds of information have been passed to the Soviet Union."

Police said Kozlov had received classified information from the three accused Japanese for just over a year. Prior to that the recipient was Gen. Pyotr Rybakin, the Soviet military attache in Tokyo between 1972 and 1978.

The police described both officers as Soviet agents and said they were believed to have been working for Moscow's military intelligence office.

Police said ex-Maj. Gen. Yukihisa Miyanaga, now a company executive, had made contact with Soviet agents in a street at least once a month and received payment in cash.

Miyanaga, 58, who was a prisoner of the Russians after the war, shared the money with Lt. Eiichi Kashii and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima in exchange for classified defense agency documents, they said.

Cubans crash embassy gate, request asylum

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19 (AP) — A dozen Cubans crashed a vehicle into a fence surrounding the Peruvian embassy in Havana and sought asylum in that diplomatic mission, an embassy spokesman has said.

In a long-distance telephone interview Friday, the spokesman said Cuban popular militiamen guarding the embassy fired shots in the air but no one was hurt during the incident Thursday evening.

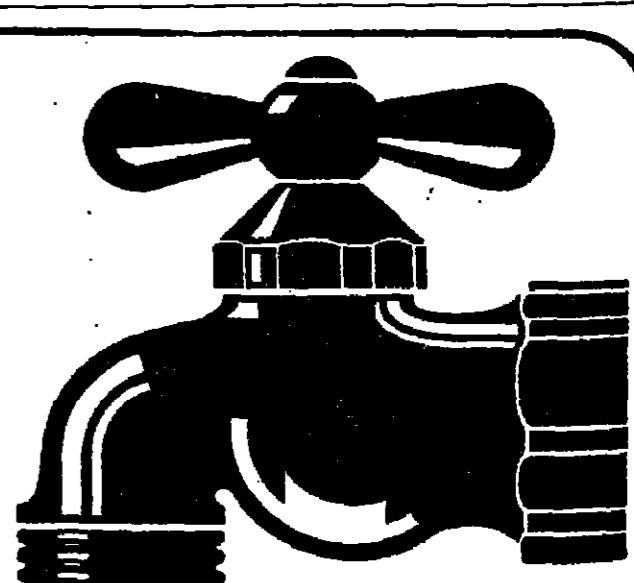
"They want to leave Cuba," said the spokesman who requested anonymity, referring to the Cubans. He refused to identify them by name.

The spokesman said that as far as the Peruvian government was concerned, the 11 inside the embassy are "refugees," but the Peru has not yet decided whether to grant their request for political asylum.

"I am not authorized to give out information on the steps being taken in this connection, but the only thing I can say is that all the refugees are well," he said.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES	ARYA LINES	DAMMAM
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This weekend

Carter Olympic boycott decision expected soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — President Carter may decide this weekend whether to call for an American boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and White House aides met members of the U.S. Olympic Committee Friday to discuss a possible boycott. Carter, honorary chairman, did not attend.

Following the two-hour meeting, the White House issued a statement saying: "The President has made no decision as to what recommendation, if any, he will make to the U.S. Olympic Committee or as to any other action with respect to the Olympics."

But a White House official, asking not to be named, indicated the president would probably have a "more definite position" before he appears Sunday on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" program and before Vance testifies Monday at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing.

Earlier Friday, Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said the president will make a final decision about the Olympics "in the next several days."

Support for an American-led boycott gained ground Friday with backing from U.S. senators Frank Church and Edmund Muskie, among others.

Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said they favored moving the games from Moscow. Muskie will ask the Senate to press for a boycott of the Games unless the Soviet Union withdraws its soldiers from Afghanistan within 30 days.

The Olympic officials said that if the president advocated a boycott, they would immediately poll prospective members of the U.S. team to ascertain their feelings.

The U.S. Olympic Committee would then decide whether or not to enter the Games, based on the athletes' collective view.

National Olympic Committees, including that of the United States, function independently of their home government.

The current situation makes us conclude that the Olympic movement worldwide may have to reconsider whether or not it can

For Olympics

N. Korea urges joint team

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP) — North Korea announced Saturday that it will send another letter to South Korea in connection with the dispatch of a joint South-North Olympic team for the Moscow Games in July.

The second letter of the North Korean Olympic Committee will be delivered at noon on Monday in the truce village of Panmunjom.

"We hope the South Korean side will send liaison personnel concerned to Panmunjom

to receive our second letter," the radio said in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo.

The North Korean statement was issued by the Olympic Committee of North Korea.

It said "The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee will send two liaison personnel to the conference room of the supervisory commission in Panmunjom at 12 hours, Jan. 21, 1980, to convey to the South Korean side the second letter of the chairman of their Olympic Committee."

North Korea's first call for a joint team was made Dec. 20. This was rejected by the South as technically too difficult to accomplish before the Games. South Korean officials in Seoul then said the North Korean proposal appeared to have been made primarily for propaganda purposes.

Coghlan looks

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP) — Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan says a lot of people think his world indoor mile record of 3 minutes, 52.6 seconds will last a long time. Coghlan disagrees, and he thinks he will be the one to break it.

"Why can't I run 3:52.5 or faster?" asks Coghlan, who will be taking aim Saturday night at John Walker's indoor 1,500-meter mark of 3:37.4 in the U.S. Olympic Invitational Track and Field Meet at Madison Square Garden here.

The Gritty veteran did not think he would be capable of shattering Walker's record Saturday night because this is his first indoor

meet of the year, and he has not done any speed work this season.

However, he believes the Garden's new track, expected to be faster than the old model on which he ran a 3:55.0 mile last year, and the makeup of the field will be beneficial to him.

"They'll all be keeping on eye on me," he explained, "and play it cagey. I don't think it will be a fast pace, that would suit me fine, because of my lack of speed work."

Lack of speed work has not meant that Coghlan has been idle. He has kept in excellent shape by running cross country races and road races in Ireland.

Top-seeded Jimmy Connors breezed by Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 6-2. Connors will meet Butch Walts in the semifinals.

Walts advanced with a victory over Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-3, 6-4.

In Towson, Maryland, defending champion and top-seeded Harold Solomon left his familiar baseline spot after losing the first seven games of the match, and defeated eighth-seeded Chris Lewis of New Zealand, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the Grand Prix Tennis Classic Friday night.

Fourth-seeded Marty Riessen also came from behind to down sixth-seeded Brian Teacher, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6, to meet Solomon in the semifinals Saturday night.

On Friday afternoon, second-seeded Brian Gottfried eliminated Bruce Mansou, 7-5, 6-4, and Tim Gullikson, the No. three seed, ousted Australian Mark Edmondson, 6-2, 7-5. Gottfried and Gullikson were to play Saturday afternoon.

Lewis, using his booming forehand effectively, lost only four points at serve in the opening set against Solomon and then took the opening game of the second set before the tide suddenly turned.

Attacking Lewis' backhand, Solomon volleyed much more than usual to run off the next 11 games and take a 40-0 lead in the

In New York meeting

to beating indoor mile mark

The rest of the 1,500 field includes fellow Irishman Ray Flynn, South African Sydney Maree of Villanova University in Pennsylvania, Craig Masback, Paul Cummings, Mike Slack and Marcel Philippe, the veteran French-American runner.

In addition to Coghlan, there are several other record holders in the meet.

American indoor record holder Franklin Jacobs will face his top rival, Dwight Stones, in the high jump. Dan Ripley, the indoor record holder in the pole vault, will be opposed by Mike Tully and Earl Bell.

Don Paige, the American indoor record holder, will meet his former Villanova teammate, Mark Belger, in the 1,000 meters. John Smith, the world record holder at 440 yards, takes on Willie Smith, no relation, in the 400.

Evelyn Ashford, the American record holder at 100 and 200 meters, will be strongly challenged by Brenda Morehead and Chandra Cheeseborough in the women's 55-meter dash. Candy Young, the indoor record holder for the women's 60-yard high hurdles, is matched against three-time Olympian Lacey O'Neal in the 55-meter hurdles.

Other leading entrants include Houston McTear and Curtis Dickey (men's 5), James Robinson (800), Dick Buergle (3,000). Francie Larrieu (women's 1,500) and Louise Ritter (women's high jump).

Ronaldo Nehemiah of the University of Maryland was expected to try for his third straight meet victory in the 55-meter hurdles, against a field including 1972 Olympic champion Rod Milburn, Greg Foster and Kerry Bethel.

With five-under

Renner leads Phoenix golf

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 19 (AP) — Jack Renner, playing before the worst of the winds and cold rain showers swept the course, scrambled to a five-under-par 66 and established the lead Friday in the uncompleted second round of the Phoenix Open golf tournament.

The rains and lighting forced a halt to the day's play with 26 players still on the course. None of them, however, appeared to have a shot at Renner's lead. The round is scheduled to be completed Saturday morning, with the third round following immediately.

Renner, 23, who scored his first pro victory last year in the Westchester Classic, put together a 36-hole total of 135, seven shots under par for two trips over the 6,726 yard Phoenix Country Club Course.

Olympics. The issue will be the hoary old question of politics in sport.

"That the Soviets will play the propaganda International Olympic Committee to return the Olympic Games to save them from exploitation.

"Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis proposed in 1976 that the Olympic Games return permanently to Greece," an official said. "After recent events which have made the Olympic Games a political issue, Mr. Karamanlis will ask again for the Games to be held permanently in Greece."

"It is necessary to save the Olympic ideal and rid it of politics and financial exploitation."

He said Greece opposed both the politicization of the games and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "The first threatens a century-old peaceful institution, while the second threatens peace."

In Philadelphia, Olympic-caliber athletes, including high jumper Dwight Stones and Miler Don Paige, signed a petition Friday calling for the Games to be moved.

"We're going to be at every track meet indoors. We're going to get every athlete," said Ron Stanko, Stones' attorney, who was instrumental in getting the high jumper's amateur status partially restored.

Stones was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union for accepting money from a television sports show.

Even before Stanko began circulating the petition, athletes at the Philadelphia Track Classic were talking about the Summer Olympics and Afghanistan.

"I would like to see the Olympics moved," said Candy Young, the 17-year-old hurdler from Pennsylvania.

"There's too much trouble going on, the way they took Afghanistan. I'm scared," she said.

The petition was prompted by repeated questions put to Stones concerning the Olympics, Stanko said.

Earlier this week, Stones said moving the Olympics from Moscow would be more effective than a boycott of the Olympic Games.

He suggested Montreal or Munich, where recent Olympics have been held, as possible sites.

Stanko said the U.S. Olympic Committee would announce its position by mid-February.

"We expect to have every Olympic athlete by then," Stanko said.

Other world-class athletes among the first signers of the petition include sprinter Steve Riddick, Quarter-miler Herman Frazer, hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah, pole vaulter Earl Bell and half-miler Mark Enyeart.

"Therefore, if a decision is made by the United States not to participate in the Olympics in Moscow, we believe an alternate world Olympics should be organized," he said.

"And to facilitate the organization of alternative games, the American Cable TV industry is in a position to provide coverage on a non-exclusive basis."

Wheeler said it was too early to propose specific plans for covering any alternative games, and he could not say whether the three major networks would cooperate with the cable industry.

NBC has purchased the exclusive rights to broadcast the Summer Games in Moscow from the International Olympic Committee and is committing more than \$100 million to the effort.

Wheeler told a news conference it is unclear whether NBC would retain exclusive rights if the Olympics are somehow moved.



ADELAIDE: Vivian Richards of the West Indies hits off Australia's Stevenson in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup game this week in Adelaide. The keeper is David Baird.

Meet Steelers Sunday

Rams unfancied for Bowl

PASADENA, California, Jan. 19 (AP) —

The Los Angeles Rams are orphans in Super Bowl XIV as they prepare to take on the defending champion Pittsburgh Steelers for supremacy in U.S. professional football.

Few of the thousands of journalists who have descended on Southern California to cover the National Football League title game are taking the Rams seriously. Barely one-quarter of the writers polled believe Los Angeles will win the showdown at the Rose Bowl here.

The Steelers, going for an unprecedented fourth Super Bowl victory, are an 11-point favorite over the Rams, who will be in their first NFL championship game after years of frustration in the League Conference playoffs.

Consider the teams' quarterbacks: for the Steelers, Terry Bradshaw; for the Rams, Vince Ferragamo. Measure the difference in light years.

Bradsaw, completing his 10th year in the National Football League, is starting his fourth Super Bowl. He has yet to lose one. He set two Super records a year ago when he passed for 318 yards and four touchdowns against the Dallas Cowboys. And, when pres-

sured, he can run the ball well.

Ferragamo is starting just his eighth pro game. He is virtually a rookie even though it is his third year in the League. The Steelers will put more pressure on him than he has ever been. His ability to deal with that, and his mobility, have never been seriously tested.

In John Stallworth and Lynn Swann, the Steelers have the best receiving tandem in the NFL, each player sharing Super Bowl records.

English soccer off

LONDON, Jan. 19 (R) — Snow, frost and ice Friday forced the postponement of 11 English League soccer matches.

With more bad weather forecast, it is likely that further matches will be postponed. The pools panel is standing by to forecast results should 18 or more matches be called off.

Another victim of the weather was Saturday's race meeting at Warwick, and Haydock Park was also doubtful.

The Division Two match between Swanside and Luton scheduled for Friday night was off, and the following 10 matches were off Saturday. Division One: Manchester United v Aston Villa, West Bromwich v Bolton.



United Enterprises

Dammam

Notice to Consignees

We are pleased to announce the ETAs of the undermentioned vessels at Dammam Port.

Vessel's Name	ETA	Cargo
Bangla Kakoli	15-1-80	General/ Steel Bars
Negros	17-1-80	Steel/Pipes
Iligan	21-1-80	Steel/Pipes
Koether V-6/80	27-1-80	Containers/Marble
Kellet Island V-5/80	27-1-80	Containers/Maize/General

Vessels Sailed
Antonette
Dong Suh
Sea Nova
Freital 14/79
Sharp Island 5/79

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Big consumer spending delays U.S. recession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — The recession that was predicted for 1979 never materialized as the U.S. economy grew by 2.3 per cent during the year, the Commerce Department reported.

While a recession was avoided, the increase in the nation's gross national product — the total value of all goods and services produced — was lower in the last three months of 1979 than had been expected. This indicates a recession may actually be coming in 1980.

Another strong performance by consumers, who increased their purchases in the fourth quarter, kept the economy on the plus side in the October-December period.

"Obviously, consumers are carrying a big part of it here," said one analyst.

However, to maintain purchasing power in the face of rising inflation, Americans saved

High wire act at Sharjah Expo

Special to Arab News

SHARJAH, Jan. 19 — Among the many feature attractions announced for the 3rd annual International Spring Fair opening March 6th at Expo Center Sharjah, will be the world famous Cimarron Brothers of West Germany.

According to Rosemary Walton, Expo Center's promotional director, the Cimarron Brothers will perform three times daily during the Spring Fair in what is billed as a death-defying high wire act. The celebrated brothers perform blindfolded 50 feet in the air in a balancing act on a thin cable. In addition the highlight of their act is a motorcycle ride on the same thin cable with the driver standing on his head.

Other attractions scheduled during the 3rd annual consumer goods fair include, fashion shows, night fireworks, a giant screen television show, 100,000 dirhams cash money lucky draw, prizes contest, cinema films and fun fair.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.73	7.70
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	194.80
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	210.50
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.38	12.38
Jordanian Dinar		11.53	11.46
Emirati Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Rival (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Rival (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Rival (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.75
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		90,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		10,500.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	177.00	176.75
Spanish Peso		51.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 19TH
JANUARY, 1980 IST RABI AWAL, 1400

Port	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4. Jalaneshni	SSMS	Sorghum/Melaleuca	12.10	
5. Lane Key	O.Trade	Sorghum	13.10	
6. Union Kingston	Astar	Bamboo/Timber	14.10	
7. Braunsch	Allreas	Stk. bars	16.10	
8. Cape Drapel	Gulf	Barley	17.10	
9. Ocean Kope	A.E.T.	Ctra/Desalt/Plant/Gas.	17.10	
10. Fridge Queen	El Hawf	Poultry/Rabbits	17.10	
11. Syria	O.C.E.	Poultry	17.10	
12. Ping Chau	Aleser	Grain/General	17.10	
13. Dimitris	O.C.E.	General	17.10	
14. Orgo	Nejd	Harm/Coffee/	17.10	
15. Kwechi Meru	Allreas	S.S. Seeds	17.10	
16. Jean L.D.	Alasabah	Cominera	18.10	
20. North Empress	Red Sea	Bulk Cement	19.10	
21. San Stefano	Star	Rubber	19.10	
22. Mardi	A.E.T.	Reefer	19.10	
24. Hebe	Sind	Dunn	19.10	
25. Bore Universal	Star	Government cargo	19.10	
26. Pacific Royal	Allreas	Reefer	19.10	
30. Amb Al Hiyas	SCSA	Vehicles	19.10	
35. Silvia Maria	H.S.C.	Leading General	19.10	
36. Del Mar		Containers	19.10	
38. Arya Noah	S.E.A.	Rice/Bailey/Gen	19.10	
40. Eagle	SAMA	Barley	19.10	
41. Zymount III	Astar	Pipe/General	19.10	
42. Wizra		Barley	19.10	
	alpha			

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 1.3.1400/ 19.1.1980

Changes past 24 hrs.

10. Kote Rakyt	Gulf	General	15.10
12. Ibn Tufail	Kanco	General	15.10
17. Hough Clipper	Kanco	General	17.10
18. Bristol	Kanco	Cement in Bags	14.10
21. Karaka (D.S.J)	Kosib	Bulk Cement	12.10
24. Barber Tobe	Allreas	Conta/Reefer	18.10
26. Al Arman	Barber	cars	18.10
27. Al Khefai	Barber	Live Stock/Reefer	15.10
28. Onde Ocean Prestige	O.C.E.	General/Lumber	17.10
31. Shashlyne	Orif	General	18.10
36. Penn Flag	Kanco	Cement Site VSL	14.70
ANCH Regime Langil	S.M.C.	General	4.10
2. RECENT ARRIVALS:	Kanco	To Load Empty	17.10
Shashlyne	Kanco	Cars	17.10
Boxer Captain Cook	Razeyat	Containers	18.10
Ibn Tufail	Kanco	General	17.10
Hough Clipper	Kanco	Containers	17.10
Bristol	Kanco	Cars	17.10
Highway	A.E.T.	General/Contra	17.10
Gasita Maersk	Kanco	Containers	18.10
Nopal Branco	Razeyat	General	17.10
Ottoman Prestige	Orif	General/Lumber	17.10
Ibn Asdr	Kanco	General	18.10
Shashlyne	Kanco	Cars	18.10
Al Amrith	Barber	Containers	18.10
Fratentels	Allreas	Contra/Reefer	18.10
Barber Tobe			

Windfall tax nears passage in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — Leaders of a U.S. Senate-House conference committee are predicting final agreement next week on a compromise version of President Jimmy Carter's proposed "windfall" tax on the oil industry.

If that forecast proves accurate, Congress could get the \$ 277 billion measure passed and sent to the White House for his signature by the end of the month.

Although no binding votes were taken Friday, aides said the way for such agreement was smoothed during a day of negotiations that included separate closed-door sessions by House and Senate conferees.

A key part of the final package, said Bernard Shapiro, staff chief of the Joint Committee on Taxation, probably will require the independent segment of the oil industry to pay a "windfall" tax over the 1980s of around \$ 25 billion.

The \$ 277 billion tax voted by the House last June would have imposed a \$ 57 billion burden on the independents, while the \$ 178 billion version adopted by the Senate in December would have cost them \$ 1 billion.

Another key part of the suggested compromise would result in a tax on newly discovered oil — including that yet to be found — of less than half the rate applied to other types of U.S. crude oil.

Shapiro stressed to reporters that the lawmakers took no binding vote on how the tax would be spread among the various types of oil and between the major and independent segments of the industry.

Treatment of future discoveries and of all oil produced by independents are the two biggest items of controversy between House and Senate bills.

Although it often is called a "windfall" tax, the measure is not directly on profits. Carter proposed the new tax to take back part of the estimated \$ 1 trillion consumers will pay to the oil industry in the 1980s as a result of his action in removing price controls from U.S. crude oil. After existing federal and state taxes are deducted, the new tax would leave the oil industry with about 20 per cent of that \$ 1 trillion "windfall."

Market gains, loses, advances

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — Stocks opened on the upside and moved into negative territory, Friday swinging back, advancing, giving up some gains to close at 867.15 ± 3.58 on 47,340,000 shares. Decliners led advances 801 to 71. The Dow Jones Transport was down 0.73 to 263.68, and the Dow Jones Utilities closed down .17 to 107.95.

Among the most active Tesoro Pet. 21 1/4 up 1%, IBM 69 1/2 up 1/4, Aloco 63 1/2 plus 1 1/2; Reynolds Metals 35 1/2 down 1/2, Beamer down 1/2 to 14 1/2, Newmont Mining 48 1/2 up 1 1/2, Phelps Dodge up 1 1/2 to 37 1/2,Ralston Purina up 12, Int'l. Paper down 1 to 41 1/2, among the most advanced issues Texas Pacific Land and Trust 6 1/2 to 99 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 3 1/2 to 88 1/2, McMoran 3 1/2 to 50 1/2, Std. of Indiana 2 1/2 to 57 and Clark Oil and Refining up 2 1/2 to 34.

In the energy issues up 3 1/2 to 88 1/2, Freeport Minerals up 1 1/2 to 56 1/2, Std. of Calif. up 2 1/2 to 57, Halliburton up 1/2 to 89 1/2, Santa Fe Int'l. up 1/2 to 35 1/2 and Murphy Oil down 1 1/2 to 93.

In the basic industry issues, Colt Inds. off 1/2 to 47 1/2, Allied Chem. off 1/2 to 52 1/2, Dow off 1/2 to 60 %, Union Carbide up 1/2 to 45 1/2, Ft. Howard Paper down 1/2 to 24 1/2, Hewlett Packard off 1 to 61, ABC up 1/2 to 34 1/2 and Gannett Co. up 1/2 to 46 1/2.

In the machinery issues, Bucyrus down 1 to 22 1/2, Caterpillar off 1/2 to 54 1/2, Joy Mfg. up 1 1/2 to 36 1/2 and in the gaming issues Bally up 1/2 to 35, Caesar World 1/2 to 17 1/2 and Resorts Int'l. up 1/2 to 32 1/2.

In the aerospace and rails Boeing up 1/2 to 62 1/2, Nordrop up 1/2 to 33 1/2, Dome Mines off 1/2 to 58 1/2, ASA Ltd. off 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, Homestake off 1/2 to 62 1/2, Hecia mining off 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, Rosario Resources up 3 to 69, Day Mines off 1 1/2 to 36 1/2, Callahan Mining off 2 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Among the gold and silver issues, Campbell Red Lake down 1 1/2 to 33 1/2, Dome Mines off 1/2 to 58 1/2, ASA Ltd. off 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, Homestake off 1/2 to 62 1/2, Hecia mining off 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, Rosario Resources up 3 to 69, Day Mines off 1 1/2 to 36 1/2, Callahan Mining off 2 1/2 to 37 1/2.

The 11-month agreement calls for delivery of two types of crude. Assuming equal deliveries of each type, the contract is valued at \$643,300 a day, or \$212 million over the term of the agreement.

Under the new agreements, all oil exports would also have to obtain a destination certificate to prevent them being used for speculation on the spot oil market, he added.

Industry sources said the company to be hardest hit would be the giant Exxon Corporation whose deliveries would fall to 20,000 barrels a day from 600,000.

Meanwhile, Gulf Canada Ltd. said Friday it has contracted with Iraq's National Oil Company for 25,000 barrels of crude oil daily beginning Feb. 1.

G

B.C.

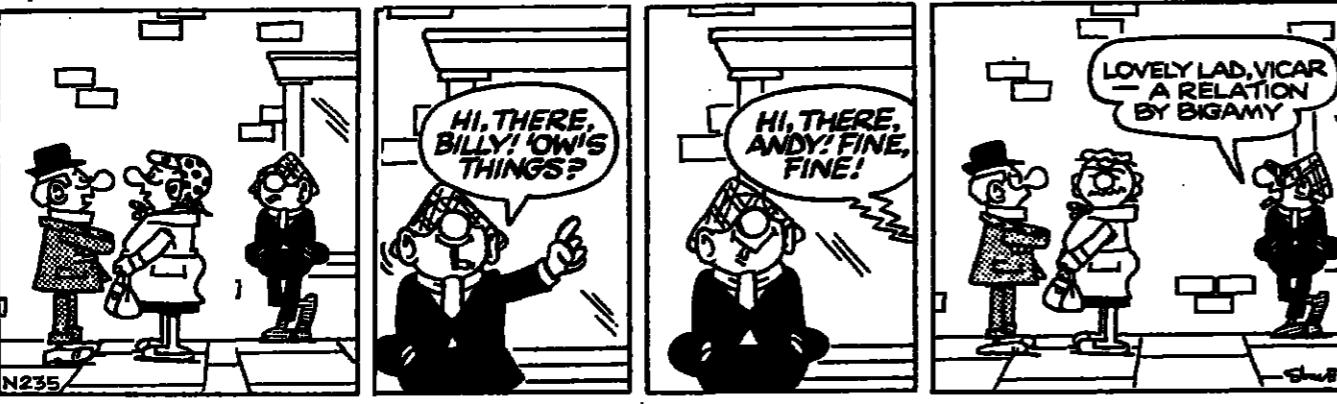
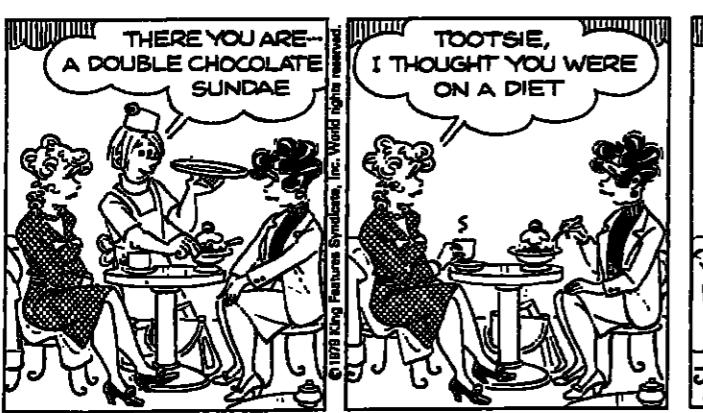
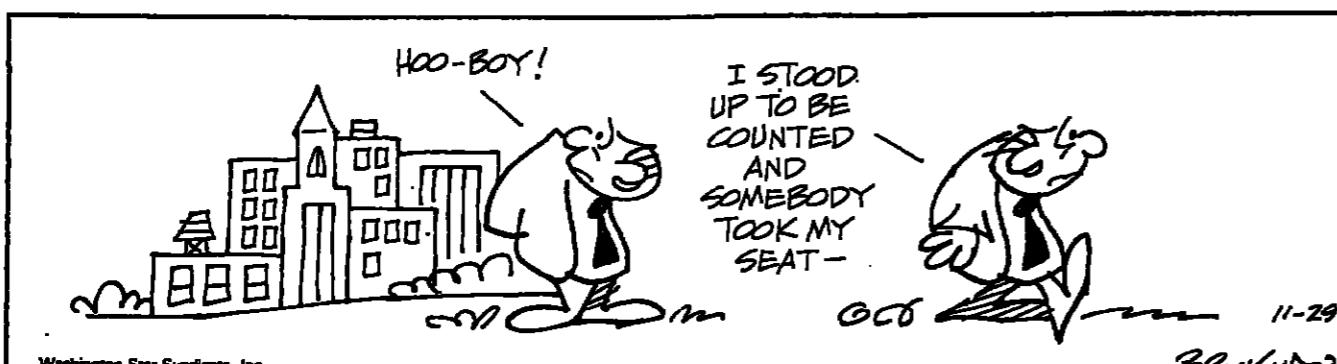
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

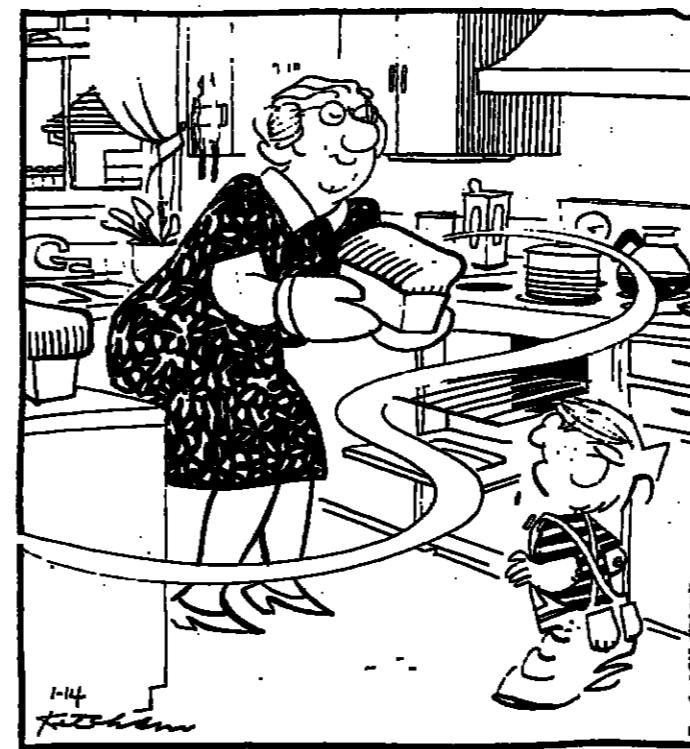
ANDY CAPP

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Bird's stomach
- 5 Maxim
- 10 House wear
- 11 Put on the market again
- 13 Arabian monarchy
- 14 Quiescence
- 15 Peace in
- 16 Baron's hue
- 17 Morrow or Dumaine
- 18 Attire
- 19 Spanish queen
- 21 to (total)
- 22 Actor Donahue
- 24 Tropical fruit
- 25 Measuring device (Brit. sp.)
- 26 Field
- 27 Kidned
- 28 A Caesar
- 29 Billiard shot
- 30 His: Fr.
- 31 "Got a Crush on You"
- 32 Tead to junior
- 35 Gas used as fuel
- 37 French writer
- 38 Dutch coin
- 39 Barbara
- 40 Separate
- 41 Prime or grade A
- 42 DOWN
- 43 Put the European capital
- 44 Emulated
- 45 The Titanic
- 46 crew
- 47 Skin growth
- 48 Gary Cooper
- 49 Snake
- 50 Leave
- 51 "Hamlet"
- 52 "Old Man Is Dead!"
- 53 Setting
- 54 Barbara
- 55 Separate
- 56 Prime or grade A
- 57 DOWN
- 58 Rotten away
- 59 Nevada city
- 60 Wrinkle
- 61 Hours
- 62 Hardy
- 63 Gardner
- 64 Camper's
- 65 Beroline
- 66 "Hamlet"
- 67 "Old Man Is Dead!"
- 68 Hamble
- 69 Barista
- 70 Sailing
- 71 Plan
- 72 Spartan
- 73 Hilt
- 74 Repeating
- 75 Ante-trust
- 76 Deed
- 77 Sancte

Saturday's Answer

12 Rotted away 27 Valjean's nemesis
15 Nevada city 28 Under-ground
19 Wrinkle 29 Victor Herbert worker
21 Hours 30 Hardy
22 Brainstorm 31 Camper's
23 Beroline 32 Gardner
24 "Hamlet" 33 "Old Man Is Dead!"
25 Setting 34 "Hamlet"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13				14							
15					16				17		
21	22					23				24	
25						26				27	
30						31				32	33
35						36				37	
38						39				40	

11-29, 1980

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X E
is L O G G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

U O Q I V V U N I O Q X I R X V I K Y I

K V P K Z A R O Q W I S O X R X S V K Y

A U J I R G K O Z Q W U O N . — M U O W S D D K Y J

Saturday's Cryptogram: RESPONSIBILITY WALKS HAND IN

HAND WITH CAPACITY AND POWER — JOSEPH GILBERT

HOLLAND

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

Playing the Waiting Game

South dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ A ♦ 5
♥ 10 2
♦ K 8 7 4
♦ J 10 9 7 3

WEST
♦ A ♦ 9
♥ Q 5 4
♦ Q J 10 5
♦ A 9 8 3 2
♦ A 6 4 2

EAST
♦ K 8 3
♥ 9 7
♦ Q 8 7 4
♦ Q 8 5

SOUTH
♦ Q 10 7 6 5 2
♥ A K J 6 5 3
—
♦ K

The bidding:

South West North East
1♦ Pass 1 NT Pass
2♦ Pass 2♦ Pass
4♦

Opening lead — queen of diamonds.

Consider this deal played in a team of four match. The final contract at both tables was four spades, and the opening lead by West in each case was the queen of diamonds. However, the declarer at the first table made the contract and the declarer at the second table went down one.

At the first table, declarer ruffed the queen of diamonds lead, cashed the A-K of hearts, and played a third heart. West followed suit with the queen.

East had realized that it was practically impossible for him to gain a trick by overruffing the jack, but that he had a chance to gain a trick by discarding on the third round of hearts. Accordingly, East bided his time and was later rewarded for his good play.

At the second table, after ruffing West's diamond lead and cashing the A-K of hearts, declarer also played another heart and ruffed it in dummy with the jack. But here came a parting of the ways when East discarded a diamond instead of overruffing dummy's jack with the king.

As a direct result of this play, declarer could not avoid going down one. He had to lose three trump tricks, as well as a club, and there was nothing he could do to overcome East's excellent defensive play.

East had realized that it was practically impossible for him to gain a trick by overruffing the jack, but that he had a chance to gain a trick by discarding on the third round of hearts. Accordingly, East bided his time and was later rewarded for his good play.

At the first table, declarer ruffed the queen of diamonds lead, cashed the A-K of hearts, and played a third heart, West following suit with the queen.

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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
You seem pulled in two directions. Part of you wishes peace, quiet and escape, but a nagging conscience asks you to work.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20)
Don't expect others to do things your way if involved in a group activity. It's one of those days when you're overruled.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
Seeking the advice of others re a career matter only complicates matters. Opposing viewpoints mean little will be accomplished.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)
Listen carefully, or misunderstandings will result. Someone you take for granted is serious about what they say. Avoid disputes.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
A difference of opinion could arise over finances. Not a time to insist on your own way. Protect health from overindulgence.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Tiny dissensions make their presence felt at a social function. Find a way to mitigate without getting involved in unnecessary hassles.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:08	12:39	3:47	6:06	7:36
Medina	5:51	7:11	12:40	3:44	6:01	7:31
Nejd	5:16	6:40	12:07	3:11	5:29	6:59

DHARAHAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street
Safety Film	Donald's Fire Survival Plan
6:07 Diff'rent Strokes	118
6:37 The Muppet Show	Lyn Redgrave
7:03 Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em	Episode 3
7:34 Anna Karenina	Episode 7
8:24 Lou Grant	Vet
9:12 Strange Report	Lonely Hearts

PHARMACIES

(Openly Sunday Night)	
JEDDAH	Bab Mecca, Mousli Building Tel. 20032
Al-Jadidah Pharmacy	Bab Sherif 34458
Ibn Sina Pharmacy	Gebel St. 22267
MECCA	
Al-Ahli Pharmacy	Al-Ma'abda Ajyad 47165
Fahim Pharmacy	King Faisal St. 28059
RIYADH	Ministers' Enclave, Muntazah
Al-Andalus Drug Store	Behind Hukm Palace, Deira
Al-Muntazah Drug Store	
TAIF	
Shobra Pharmacy	Jar Al-Ana Clinic, Shobra
AI-Tewfik Drug Store	Addas St.
DAMMAM	
Al-Haditha Pharmacy	Dhahran Road 23013
AL-KHOBAR	
Al-Khobar Drug Store	Prince Mansour St. 42193
HOFUF	Municipality Road 34419
Al-Najah Drug Store	

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On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableau
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Off the Record
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Music
3:20 Leaps and Bounds
3:30 A Selection of Music
3:40 Closedown

Evening Transmission
9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Gems of Guidance
9:10 Light Music
9:15 The World Atlas
9:45 Companions of the Prophet
10:00 Arabic by Radio
10:15 NEWS
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
10:30 The Evening Show
11:00 Dates of Remember
11:10
11:15 Late Evening Hits
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
12:00 Closedown

Morning Transmission
8:00 World News
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
8:30 Sarah Ward
8:45 World Today
9:00 Newsdesk
9:30 Opera Star
10:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
10:30 Sarah Ward
10:45 Something to Show You
11:00 World News
11:09 Reflections
11:15 Piano Style
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978
12:00 World News
12:09 British Press Review
12:15 World Today
12:30 Financial News
12:

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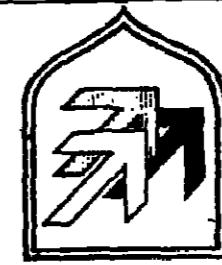
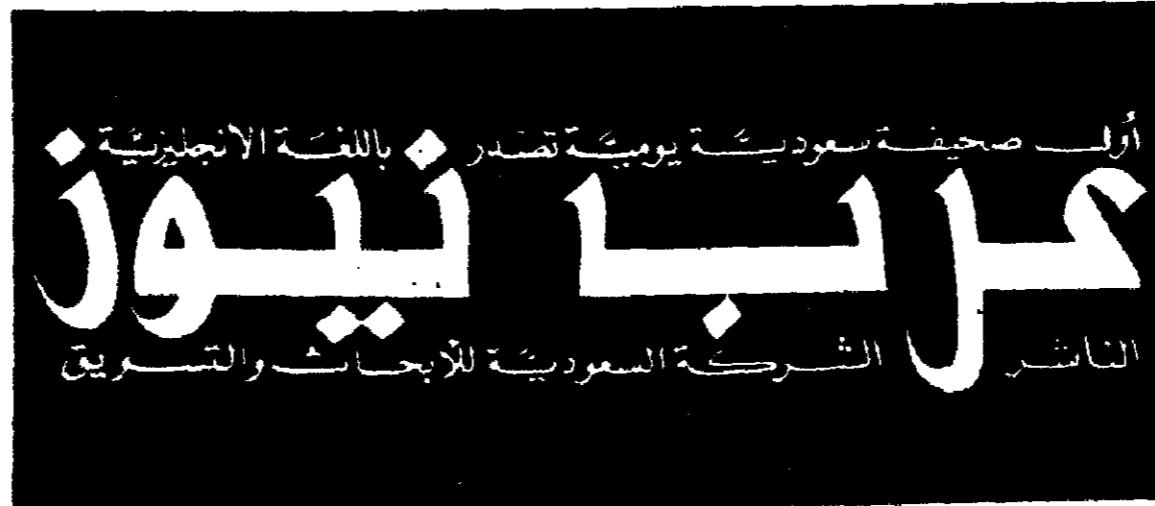
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لهم اربع اول ١٤٠

PAGE 14

International

Seek 'spiritual' meeting with Khomeini

Black ministers ask hostages' freedom

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (AP) — Four American Black ministers hoped to meet with Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday to try to convince him to free the 50 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. There have been reports that the ministers would be allowed to visit the Americans, now in their 77th day of captivity.

"We're going to suggest a plan for releasing the hostages," the Rev. Gene A. Moore a Baptist, said Friday by telephone interview with the Associated Press, before he left for Qom, Khomeini's headquarters city.

He said Muslim militants holding the embassy told him Khomeini would meet only

with spiritual leaders.

"We're dealing with him on a spiritual level because it is a spiritual crisis rather than a political one," Moore said. He declined to discuss details of his group's proposal to free the hostages.

Reporter Steve Vanis of radio station WARK in Little Rock, Arkansas, said the ministers told him in a telephone interview that they had received permission to visit the captives. His report could not be confirmed. The ministers said earlier in the week their request to hold religious services for the hostages had been turned down.

Meanwhile, U.N. diplomats were meeting privately in New York to devise compromises they hoped would result in release of the hostages. Among the ideas said to be under discussion were plans for a U.N. commission to investigate Iranian allegations against deposed Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, now living in Panama.

Meanwhile, a Dallas marine says a sense of deep despair pervades the U.S. embassy compound in Tehran where he and 49 other Americans have been held hostage since Nov. 4.

In a letter to his parents, Marine Sergeant John McKeel said, "it looks like we will be here a few years if (President) Carter does not do something fast."

It perhaps the most depressing portrait of life yet to emerge from the occupied embassy. Sergeant McKeel told of sickness among his fellow marines. Inedible food and "crazy" guards with machine guns and shotguns who "go around shooting up the place."

The 26-year-old Sergeant also wrote a couple in Manchester, Connecticut, saying "sometimes we feel live we're going insane." McKeel sent a letter to Charles and Lena Agnew to thank them for a Christmas card they had sent to the hostages.

The marine's father, Johnny McKeel Sr., said he was distressed by the tone of his son's letter.

"Up to now, I've been going along with Carter, but the more this thing goes on, I don't think he's doing anything," McKeel said.

With this came the report that more than 200 Iranian military officers are still undergoing pilot training in the United States.

The State Department said the 226 officers, down from 280 at the time of the U.S. embassy seizure in Tehran on Nov. 4, are being allowed to fly aircraft. But the department said they were still in training at various air force bases.

Rival demonstrators clash as Iranian election nears

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (R) — Rival demonstrators have clashed in Tehran as the students occupying the U.S. embassy here issued an appeal for calm during the final week of Iran's first presidential election campaign.

In a statement broadcast on state radio the students at the embassy appealed to Iranians to "keep cool during the election campaign." But last night the official Pars news agency reported that 200 Muslim extremists had stormed a medical center near the U.S. mission.

The center is run by the radical Islamic People's Mujahedin guerrilla organization whose presidential candidate Massoud Rajavi, has been accused of being Marxist, opposed to the country's strict Islamic constitution.

Five people were injured when the attackers hurled stones at Mujahedin supporters.

But most of the campaigning in Tehran Friday was peaceful with campaigners handing out leaflets for their candidates side-by-side.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday barred opponents of Iran's new Islamic constitution from standing in next Friday's presidential elections.

The decision effectively rules out the can-

didacy of Rajavi, nominee of the Mujahedin guerrilla group which played a major role in the revolution last February.

Rajavi, as a supporter of regional autonomy, had recently been endorsed by Iran's Kurdish and Turkoman minorities.

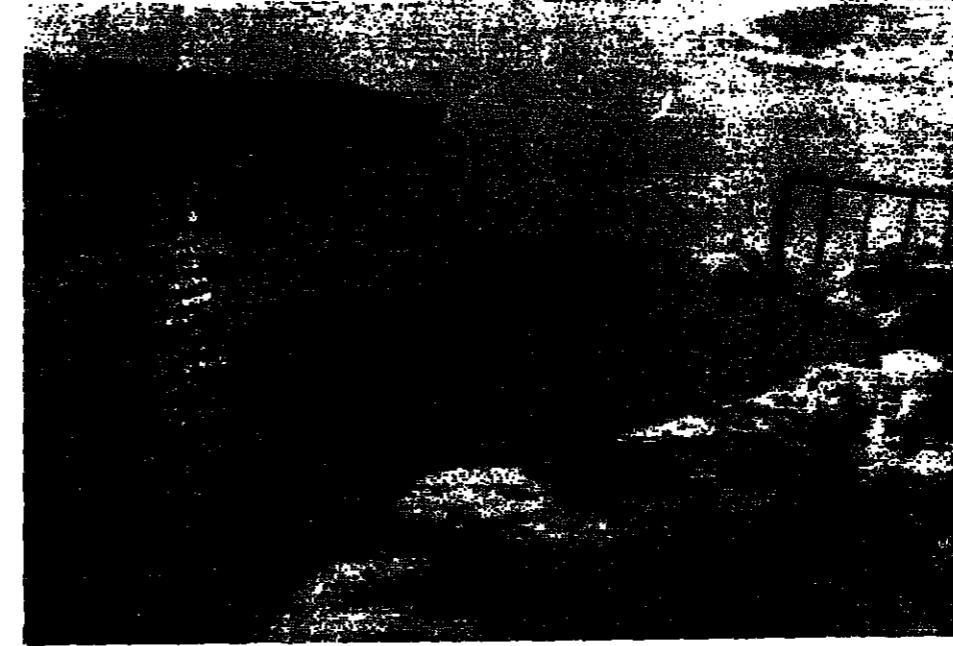
A statement from Ayatollah Khomeini's office said: "Those who have not voted yes for the constitutional law of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not valid candidates for the presidency."

A spokesman for the Electoral Control Commission said the statement meant Rajavi would not be able to stand.

Meanwhile, Bani-Sadr, the Iranian revolutionary council member who this week warned of a potential Soviet threat to Iran, Saturday rejected outright any offer of an alliance with the United States to counter it.

Bani-Sadr, front-runner in next Friday's election for the presidency, told Reuters: "My definition of independence is to be independent of both superpowers at the same time."

"If we join one against the other, it would weaken our front against those superpowers and their policy of domination. We need a united front of all oppressed peoples against the superpowers."



(AP Photo)
BRIDGE DEMOLISHED: The Liberian-registered freighter *Star Clipper* lies pinned under steel and concrete from the Almoe Bridge near Gothenburg, Sweden. The ship rammed and demolished the span in heavy fog. Vehicles containing ten people plunged into the water from the edges of the bridge.

10 persons missing

Ship rams highway bridge

STENUNGSDUND, Sweden, Jan. 19 (R) — Television cameras were lowered into the icy waters of Hake Fjord Saturday to help divers search for the bodies of 10 people missing after a 16,580-ton cargo ship wrecked the 280-meter-long Almoe Bridge Friday.

The Liberian-registered *Star Clipper* ran into the bridge at night in thick fog, bringing down almost the entire span. Within the next 40 minutes, a truck and eight cars containing 10 people drove off the edges, police said. Reports had said 13 people were missing.

They plunged 40 meters into the 40-

At Rhodesian checkpoint

Infiltrators caught, police say

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Jan. 19 (AP) — Police screening more than 900 refugees here unmasked 35 trained guerrillas including a battalion commander, the *Chronicle* newspaper reported Saturday.

The guerrillas, comprising a full field command complement of Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Army, posed as refugees along with 908 men, women and children who crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana early this month, the newspaper said.

Persons screened by police at a prison here and found to be refugees have been released, police said, according to the *Chronicle*.

Police have described the infiltration of the guerrillas as a "flagrant breach" of the two-

17 police hurt in bomb blast at Rome barracks

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP) — An explosion destroyed part of a police barracks Saturday in what police described as a terrorist attack. Seventeen policemen were reported injured, none seriously.

Investigators said someone climbed a wall and planted a three-kilogram explosive device in a courtyard near the main building of the Massaua barracks in the eastern section of Rome. The device went off around 2 a.m.

The blast knocked down several walls, damaged a dormitory and shattered all windows in the barracks. The noise woke up thousands of Romans in the adjoining area.

"I woke up, rushed out and saw two comrades stumbling out of the debris, bleeding all over," one policeman reported.

"I heard the blast, opened my eyes and saw my comrades in the next bed bleeding from all over the face," another policeman said. "He had been struck by falling glass splinters."

"It appears the whole thing will collapse unless something is done quickly," he said.

Indian batsmen lead at Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (R) — India, already one up in the six-Test cricket battle against Pakistan, looked well on the way, to their second victory at the end of the fourth day's play in the Fifth Test here Saturday.

Pakistan, trailing by 158 runs in first innings, were 178 for seven at close of play, with only one recognized batsmen left — Imran Khan.

At one point the visitors were 58 for five and it looked as if India would win with a day to spare. Four of these early wickets were claimed by Kapil Dev in his opening spell and he finished the day on four for 37.

Kapil Dev, who scored 84 in India's innings, is fast approaching his hundredth Test wicket.

All the Pakistani wickets lost went down as the batsmen attempted flamboyant shots which were quite out of keeping with the grim situation they were in.

The collapse was halted for some time by Wasim Raja, who made a top score of 57, and Javed Miandad, who scored 52 flawless runs, in three hours. Together the pair put on 89 runs for the sixth wicket.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khuzen

The poet who might compare wilfully evil human beings to scorpions does the latter an injustice. Scorpions, after all, are a shy and retiring lot, who would turn against others only as a last resort. But people, or those intentionally evil people I have in mind, go out of their way to inflict injury. They are believers in "evil for evil's sake"; they do not need a cause before they fly to the attack. It is said of such people that they kill a snake with one bite. Or, that they wouldn't swallow their own spit because it would kill them.

What triggers the actions of such people is usually simple: success, when scored by others. They themselves might or might not be successful. But that for them is not the point. The point is that someone somewhere dared to succeed in something, anything. It needn't be in the same field as that in which the hater abhors — in fact it usually isn't. This is what gives the hatred, the calumny, added poignancy; the evil is perfected by this very gratuitousness.

Those who counsel love of neighbors could not have neighbors of this sort. If a man like this sees an old lady collapse in the street he would cross over just to — inadvertently, of course, — step on her fingers. Such a man, with all the passion loathing he creates in others, and all the headaches and tensions it engenders, ought to charge companies producing aspirin and valium a high commission. If there are people you either like or dislike, he is one where the choice is whether you hate him more than you despise him or vice versa.

Such a man would visit a relative in hospital, to advise him not to start that long novel he has just taken up, since he probably wouldn't have time to finish it.

Stay with short stories, he would say; the doctors aren't saying much but believe me I know the signs.

To be such a man does have some advantages. People do not pester him with advice on his health and welfare. A relative of such a man once said: "Oh, I know that so and so smokes heavily — but I don't care if he bursts into flames as well." Or, there was the secretary afflicted with a boss of precisely this kind, who, when asked if her boss was a batchelor, answered, "Yes, like his father before him."

Translated from *Aswq Al Awas*

Studio 54 pair get prison terms for tax evasion

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (R) — The two owners of studio 54, New York's top celebrity discotheque, have each been sentenced to three and a half years in jail for evading taxes.

U.S. District Judge Richard Owen convicted Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager for not paying corporate taxes on some \$2.5 million that came into the disco in 1977.

"Your crime is one of tremendous arrogance," the judge told them. He also sentenced them each to one year in jail for evasion of personal taxes due on the money, but suspended these sentences.

He imposed fines totaling \$20,000 apiece on the disco owners and ordered them to pay the cost of prosecution.

The pair, who appeared shaken by the sentencing, had pleaded guilty.

Owen told the packed courtroom he had considered the defendants' "stated willingness" to cooperate with officials investigating allegations that Presidential Aide Hamilton Jordan used cocaine during a 1977 visit to Studio 54.

Jordan has denied the allegations.

Lawyers for the defendants tried earlier to make a deal with the Justice Department, seeking leniency on the tax evasion charges in exchange for cooperating in the Jordan case.

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